The Literary Digest

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Contents

TOPICS OF THE DAY:

Critics of the President's Letter on Lynching 213
The Treatment of General Miles . . 214
New Light on the Steel Business . . 216
The Cotton Corner and the South . . 217
Cartoons: Victims of Wall Street . 217
Secretary Root's Resignation . . . 218
Woman and the Republic 218
Some Republican Cartoon Thrusts . 219
Topics in Brief 219

LETTERS AND ART:

The Coming Dramatic Season . . . 220
Some English Appreciations of W. E. Henley 220
College Architecture in America (with Examples) 221
The Degeneration of the "Hero" . 223
Notes 223

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

A Reaction in Mind Study 224
A Volcanic Obelisk 224
A New Tropical Fruit 225
The Qualifications for Life in the Tropics 226
Education and Race Extinction . . 226
Is Applied Science Vulgar? . . . 226
Passing of the Long Dinner . . . 227
Science Brevities 227

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

Is there a "Catholic Peril" in America? 228
The Warfare between the Old and the New Theology 229
Church Attendance in London . . . 229
Protestant Estimates of the New Pope 230
Decay of the Consciousness of Sin . 230
The "Greatest Preacher of the Nineteenth Century" 231
Religious Notes 231

FOREIGN TOPICS:

Constitutional Interpretation in Australia 232
Balkan Alarms 232
Vatican Policy 233
The Powers in the Far East . . . 234
Cartoons: Russia in Europe and Russia in Asia 235
Points of View 236

MISCELLANEOUS:

Books Received 238
Current Poetry 238
Personals 239
Current Events 240
Chess 241

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An American Sloop Yacht Under Racing Rig (*From the Standard Dictionary*)

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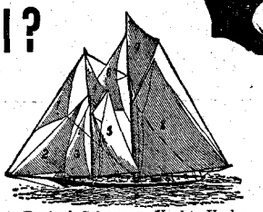

A Typical Schooner Yacht Under Racing Rig—all Sails Named. (*From the Standard Dictionary*)

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Flying Jib	Foresail	Gaff-Topsail	Spinnaker	Maintopmast-Staysail
Foretopmast-Staysail	Club-Topsail	Fore-Staysail	Fore Gaff-Topsail	

Do You Know These Sailing and Racing Terms?

Board	Mark Boat	Tack	Closehauled	A-Lee	Abaft
Bend	Stake Boat	Reach	Leeward	Aback	Lift-sheets
	Handicap	Wear	Windward	Full and By	In Irons
	Foul	Jibe	Weather	Pinch	Yaw
	Buoy	Beat	Luff	Dead-to	Warp

Do You Know the Meaning of These Parts of a Yacht?

Bow, Jaw	Stern	Amidships	Helm	Blocks	Shrouds	Stays	Port, Gaff
Starboard	Step	Beam	Sheets	Bowsprit	Keel	Rudder	Martingale
Stops	Fin	Spreader	Boom	Scuppers	Bilge	Runners	Free-Board
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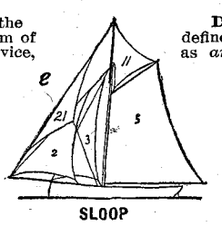

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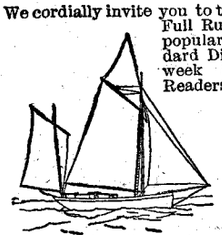

Diagram Showing Yawl
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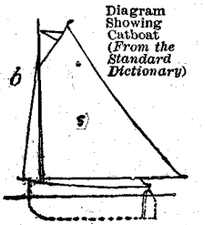

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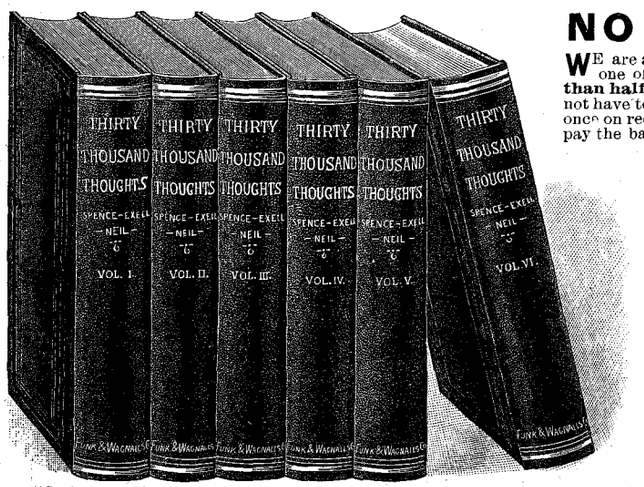

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

CRITICS OF THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER ON LYNCHING.

SO many newspapers, governors, and prominent men agree with the President's message to Governor Durbin of Indiana on the subject of lynching that the critics of the letter acquire prominence and interest by their rarity. It is no news that President Roosevelt disapproves of lynching, or that most of the press and the prominent men of the country disapprove of it, and the reiteration of their views has brought out little that has not been said before. The President's letter is written in commendation of Governor Durbin's firm handling of the race riots in Evansville, Ind., in the beginning of last month. He says in part:

"Permit me to thank you as an American citizen for the admirable way in which you have vindicated the majesty of the law by your recent action in reference to lynching. I feel, my dear sir, that you have made all men your debtors who believe, as all far-seeing men must, that the well-being—indeed, the very existence—of the republic depends upon that spirit of orderly liberty under the law which is as incompatible with mob violence as with any form of despotism.

"Of course, mob violence is simply one form of anarchy; and anarchy is now, as it always has been, the handmaiden and forerunner of tyranny.

"I feel that you have not only reflected honor upon the State which for its good fortune has you as its chief executive, but upon the whole nation. It is incumbent upon every man throughout this country not only to hold up your hands in the course you have been following, but to show his realization that the matter is one of vital concern to us all.

"All thoughtful men must feel the gravest alarm over the growth of lynching in this country, and especially over the peculiarly hideous form so often taken by mob violence when colored men are the victims, on which occasions the mob seems to lay most weight, not on the crime, but on the color of the criminal. In a certain proportion of these cases the man lynched has been guilty of a crime horrible beyond description—a crime so horrible that as far as he himself is concerned he has forfeited the right to any kind of sympathy whatsoever.

"The feeling of all good citizens that such a hideous crime shall not be hideously punished by mob violence is due not in the least to sympathy for the criminal, but to a very lively sense of the train of dreadful consequences which follow the course taken by the mob in exacting inhuman vengeance for an inhuman wrong. . . .

"Moreover, every effort should be made under the law to expedite the proceedings of justice in the case of such an awful crime. But it can not be necessary, in order to accomplish this, to deprive any citizen of those fundamental rights to be heard in his own defense which are so dear to us all and which lie at the root of our liberty.

"It certainly ought to be possible by the proper administration of the laws to secure swift vengeance upon the criminal; and the best and immediate efforts of all legislators, judges, and citizens should be addressed to securing such reforms in our legal procedure as to leave no vestige of excuse for those misguided men who undertake to wreak vengeance through violent methods."

This is all very well, remarks some of the Southern papers, but is not this Governor Durbin the same one who refused, and still refuses, to deliver ex-Governor Taylor, of Kentucky, to the Kentucky authorities to stand trial for the murder of Governor Goebel? Thus the Charleston *News and Courier* observes:

"In advising the governor as to his duty toward the suppression of lawlessness he ought to have demanded an explanation why this God-fearing, mob-dispelling, murder-hating governor has given shelter within his State to a fugitive from justice from the neighboring State of Kentucky. The President ought by all means to instruct Governor Durbin to surrender Governor Taylor, of Kentucky, to the mercy and justice of the laws in that State."

The Charleston *Post*, the Raleigh *News and Observer*, and a number of other papers make the same criticism; and the Columbia *State* makes the further assertion that Governor Durbin was simply making a political bid for the negro vote when he posed as the champion of law and order. As *The State* says:

"Governor Durbin owes the office which he holds to negro votes—not clean negro votes, but negro votes that are notoriously bought and sold on the political market of Indiana. The Republicans govern Indiana to-day, and the Republican presidential ticket in 1900 carried Indiana because there are so many negro voters in that State who live simply by the barter of their suffrage rights. The plain fact is that these thousands of idle negroes who are now worrying the officers of the law in Indiana were brought there to vote the Republican ticket at so much per ballot. They are not good for anything else, they are not wanted for anything else in Indiana.

"In making these assertions we are not drawing upon our imagination nor depending on incompetent authority. We are simply restating facts which are well known, but which Roosevelt is doubtless anxious shall be forgotten or overlooked."

A few papers dispute the President's main proposition, and defend lynching—or, as the New Orleans *Picayune* calls it, "popular justice." "The people have created the machinery of justice," says *The Picayune*, "and when that fails, the people must and will apply some other remedy for the protection of society and the repression of crime." And the Nashville *American*, after commending the President's general purpose and spirit, says:

"But as to the one terrible crime. How are we to meet it? The President says:

"'Moreover every effort should be made under the law to expedite the proceedings of justice in the case of such an awful crime. But it can not be necessary, in order to accomplish this, to deprive any citizen of those fundamental rights to be heard in his own

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defense which are so dear to us all and which lie at the root of our liberty.'

"Is this true? We of the South know it is not. We know it is necessary to deprive the criminal of the rights guaranteed him under the Constitution. We say this with sorrow, oppressed by the fear which the fact excites. But otherwise his victim must face him in court, attorneys for the defense must be provided, and if the trial is to be a trial, and not a farce, which is little better than a lynching, there must be cross-examination of the victim, a humiliation which just men will not demand, and brave men will not allow.

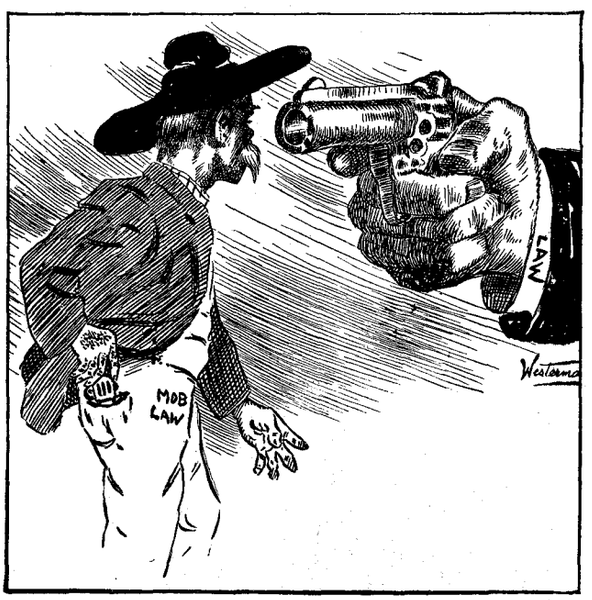
"Unfortunately for the South, and no one realizes this more than the South, there is but one punishment for the rapist. It is a terrible thing that this is true, but what other is offered?"

But the strongest utterance in favor of lynching that has been made recently is the speech of John Temple Graves, of Georgia, at Chautauqua, delivered on Tuesday of last week. He said, in the course of his address:

"Lynching is a crime. No sane man will deny that that proposition. It is anarchy. It is riot. It is a blow to the Constitution. It is a stab at the law. It is deplorable. It is awful. It is appalling.

"But it is here. It is here to stay. Place here as the premise and postulate of your reasoning that lynching will never hereafter be discontinued in this republic until the crime which provokes it is destroyed. This is a fact, not a theory. It is not as it ought to be, but it is as it is, and as it surely will be.

"Upon any other crime men may be brought to reason. Upon any other provocation men may be induced to suffer the delays, the tricks, and the uncertainties of the law. But the people from whom cometh all law have written in their hearts and wills an unpublished statute that the man who ruthlessly despoils the life and honor of a woman must be tried and punished by the last wild law which men reserve for their sternest passions and their deadliest wrongs. No clamor can change, no discussion can affect, no public opinion can overturn, no statute can destroy this fixed, firm, and ineradicable determination. The cause must be removed before the effect is destroyed.



THE WAY TO SUPPRESS HIM IS—DRAW FIRST!
—Westerman in *The Ohio State Journal*, Columbus.

"We might as well state the question fairly. The problem of the hour is not how to prevent lynching in the South, but the larger question, How shall we destroy the crime which always has and always will provoke lynching? When we reach this statement of the question, we have made some progress. Not before. This is the single question which I shall discuss to-day.

"The answer which the mob returns to this vital query is already known. The mob answers the question with the rope, the bullet, and sometimes, God save us, with the torch. The mob is practical about this matter. While the sentimentalists resolute on lynch law, the mob acts on rape. Let the sentimentalists learn a lesson here from the mob. Let them orate less on lynchings and act more earnestly and practically for the suppression of rape. Let the missionary spirit talk less and act more.

"And let it not be thought or said that the mob's theory does not effect its purpose in a large degree. It is the narrowest of reasoning to declare that assaults upon women continue despite of lynching and that, therefore, lynching does not effect its end. That argument is blind and fatuous folly. Followed to its conclusion it would abolish capital punishment and close the jails, for criminals multiply in spite of them. The mob knows its business, and the mob does its work. And the mob is to-day the sternest, the strongest, and the most effective restraint that the age holds for the control of the monstrous crime which it avenges.

"The lyncher does not exterminate the rapist, but he holds him mightily in check. It is folly to protest this truth. Without the mob there would be a hundred assaults where there is one. Without the mob the South to-day would not be a place to live in. Thousands of vicious negroes who have made up their minds that they are willing to die if they can have their way once with a white woman are not restrained by the calm and stately processes of the courts, but they halt in terror before the blazing anger and the fiery vengeance of the mob.

"Criminal? Yes. Lawless? Yes. Ought to be abolished? If possible, yes. But as a sheer, cold patent fact, the mob stands to-day as the highest, strongest, and most potential bulwark between the women of the South and such a carnival of crime as would infuriate the world and precipitate the annihilation of the negro race."

THE TREATMENT OF GENERAL MILES.

As noticed briefly in these columns last week, the omission of any reference to General Miles's services to his country, in the order announcing his retirement, has brought out some severe criticism, not only from the opposition press, but from many independent and Republican journals that ordinarily view the Administration with favor. Here is the order in full:

WASHINGTON, August 8, 1903.

The retirement from active service by the President, August 8, 1903, of Lieut.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States Army, by operation of law, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June 30, 1882, is announced. Lieutenant-General Miles will proceed to his home. The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

By order of Secretary of War,

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

An effort has been made by the Philadelphia *Press* and some other friends of the Administration to show that the War Department was merely conforming to a general order, issued in 1895, forbidding anything beyond the formal order in such cases; but several other papers recall the complimentary language used in retiring Generals Merritt, Brooks, and Otis, and the laudation of General Wood's work on his return from Cuba. When General Miles was asked by the Chicago *Tribune* to comment on the above order, he replied: "The matter is closed for the present. Those who read the brief order, and who have been cognizant of the events of the last few years, will understand the situation. I believe that any one can run and read and understand."

The Boston *Advertiser* (Rep.), the New York *Mail and Express* (Rep.), the Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Rep.), the Providence *Journal* (Ind. Rep.) express their regret at the slight thus put upon General Miles, and the New York *Sun* (Rep.) calls it a "monstrous error of injustice." The Hartford *Courant* (Rep.) says:

"General Miles is one of the most distinguished of living soldiers. In the number of his campaigns and battles he stands pretty nearly at the head of the class. He has seen—and been in—more hard fighting than Lord Kitchener or Lord Roberts. If he had been an Englishman, with such a record of service, he would have been a peer long ago. The country is not pleased that Corbin should have been ordered to dismiss this grayheaded general into retirement as curtly as if he had been discharging an office-boy. Theodore Roosevelt and Elihu Root are not petty

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THE REWARD OF FAITHFUL SERVICE.
—Bradford in the Baltimore *Herald*.

men, but in this instance they have not been as careful as they should have been to avoid the appearance of pettiness."

The independent papers go even further. "It is an unheard-of slight," declares the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), and the New York *Times* (Ind.) calls it "a frightful blunder, of which no one would have thought the Administration capable had it not been committed." "What nation on earth," asks *The Times*, "ever dismissed the chief general officer of its army with such insulting curtness?" It is "brutal" and "cruel," says the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.), and the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) says that it "reads like a parting cuff." It is "an exhibition of spite," thinks the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* (Ind. Dem.), "unworthy of the President of the United States." The Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind.) says:

SAD SCENE AFTER THE DEPARTURE OF GENERAL MILES.
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

"The personal relations that may have existed between Theodore Roosevelt and Nelson A. Miles do not or should not concern the public. What has shocked and grieved the whole nation is that its most distinguished living soldier, after a long and brilliant service that has received the acknowledgment of the world, has been contemptuously dismissed by the President and Commander-in-Chief, in an order whose form conveyed an open insult, and the undisguised reason of this astounding wrong is not that the President was or could have been insensible to General Miles's great services, but that he and General Miles were not on speaking terms. A public wrong has been committed because of a private feud.

"The announcement of a distinguished officer's retirement is a public and official, not a private and personal act. Even granting that General Miles's official relations with the President and the Secretary of War were unsatisfactory, and assuming that all the fault was his, the country can not forget, if the President did, that Miles had served it with distinction in the field before either Mr. Roosevelt or Mr. Root was capable of forming an opinion upon military affairs, and was not without some claim to consideration at their hands. Certainly there was nothing in his public record that impeached his soldierly reputation, and the President's animosity, therefore, could have been in no sense official, but must have been wholly personal. By as much as, under such conditions, the elder man had given offense, by so much more was it the part of the younger man to forget such petty considerations and think only of the great career, a glory to American arms, of which he was called upon to express the nation's acknowledgment.

"The President's failure under this simple test is a cause of profound grief. It was not an accident. It was too evidently premeditated, as shown in the care taken at the War Department for the humiliation of General Miles by the premature qualification of his successor."

The Washington *Post* (Ind.), however, ventures to intimate that General Miles may be partly to blame himself. It remarks:

"There is no sort of warrant for the much too prevalent impression that Secretary Root has been at pains to persecute General Miles. The fact is that Mr. Root has gone out of his way to avoid even the suspicion of such an attitude. That he has not had pleasant relations, either official or personal, with the so-called 'Lieutenant-General Commanding' is unfortunately true enough. It is a curious coincidence, tho, from which the thoughtful mind may derive a great deal of useful suggestion, that Secretary Root's relations with General Miles have differed in no important respect from those of his two predecessors, Secretaries Alger and Lamont. Everybody in Washington knows that neither the War Secretaries nor the Presidents of the United States who have been in office during the period of General Miles's incumbency as 'commanding officer of the army,' have had the good fortune to commend themselves to the latter's approval. He withheld from Cleveland, McKinley, Lamont, and Alger those sympathies which he has since denied with equal firmness to Roosevelt and to Root. We fail to discover, after careful examination, any official superior with whom during the past ten years General Miles has been upon terms of good will and cordial cooperation.

"Of Mr. Root it can be said, and truly said, that he has treated General Miles with all the consideration possible under the circumstances. In securing the passage of the army bill, which Miles resolutely opposed, he was at pains to arrange that the reorganization should not go into effect so long as the general remained on the active list and retained his title of 'Lieutenant-General Commanding.' In all his public utterances when the subject was apropos, notably on the occasion of his address to the West Point graduates last June, he took pains to pay fervent tribute to the general's military virtues and achievements. 'General Miles,' he said in the course of his speech, 'earned undying fame on many hard-fought fields.' General Miles was sitting near Mr. Root at the time, and heard it all. What effect this graceful and sincere eulogy had upon him we have no means of knowing.

"It is a melancholy situation—or, rather, has been. Possibly Presidents Cleveland, McKinley, and Roosevelt, and Secretaries

LEAP FROG.
Pills have their "victories no less renowned than war."
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

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Lamont, Alger, and Root have all been jealous, intractable, prejudiced, unkind. Possibly the fault lies with General Miles. Who shall say? We seek, however, to dispel the attendant misapprehensions here specified, hoping that some of the rancor of the dispute may be eliminated."

NEW LIGHT ON THE STEEL BUSINESS.

WHAT the Boston *Herald* calls "an astounding revelation of the methods that have built up the great steel and iron combination" is afforded by James Howard Bridge, once private secretary to Herbert Spencer, and later private secretary to Andrew Carnegie, in his book on "The History of the Carnegie Steel Company." This book, issued in the most elaborate style for private circulation, is extensively reviewed and quoted in the New York *Herald* of August 8. The book treats at considerable length of the relations between Mr. Carnegie, Mr. Frick, Mr. Schwab, and other partners in the Carnegie steel business, and, as *The Herald* remarks, "discloses some curious ideas of business morality," revealed in the acts of the great ironmaster toward his associates. Documentary evidence in the form of letters written by these men are quoted extensively to justify the author's allegations.

One of these letters, written by Mr. Schwab, has been caught up by the tariff-revision press with every evidence of elation. "Certainly the anti-trust howlers," the Brooklyn *Eagle* says of it, "will regard this statement from official sources as the best ammunition that has come their way for many a day." This letter, written by Mr. Schwab to Mr. Frick on May 15, 1899, shows that steel rails were being made at less than $12 a ton when the market price was $28.12 a ton (altho some contracts were made at from $17 to $20). Here is the letter:

"As to the future, even on low prices, I am most sanguine. I know positively that England can not produce pig iron at the actual cost for less than $11.50 per ton, even allowing no profit on raw material, and can not put pig iron into a rail with their most efficient works for less than $7.50 a ton. This would make rails at net cost to them at $19. We can sell at this price and ship abroad so as to net us $16 at works for foreign business, nearly as good as home business has been. What is true of rails is equally true of other steel products. As a result of this we are going to control the steel business of the world.

"You know we can make rails for less than $12 per ton, leaving a nice margin on foreign business. Besides this, foreign costs are going to increase year by year because they have not the raw material, while ours is going to decrease. The result of all this is that we will be able to sell our surplus abroad, run our works full all the time, and get the best practise and costs in this way."

This leads the New York *Journal of Commerce* to remark:

"There is no doubt that Mr. Schwab knew what he was talking about when he made these calculations as to the future of iron and steel in the United States, and his statements are very illuminating on the subject of the necessity of the duties for the protection of an American industry and the source of the enormous profits that enable the huge corporation into which the Carnegie Company was absorbed to pay dividends upon a vastly inflated capitalization. It is evident that the plans of the promoters who failed to bring about the 'combine' of 1899 and those who succeeded with the bigger one of 1901 contemplated the retention of the duties and the maintenance of the high prices in the domestic market, while any surplus that might be produced could be unloaded in foreign markets at a 'nice margin' of profit. How long will the people whose industries depend so largely upon the use of iron and steel in machinery, implements, and materials of construction consent to pay this heavy tax to the steel corporations, while practically none of the revenue goes to the Government?"

The New York *World* declares that the steel and iron duties are duties "for extortion only." It says:

"Over 2,000,000 tons of steel rails alone are being annually consumed in the United States, to say nothing of other steel products. The $8 per ton levied thereon, solely for the purpose of 'affording a shelter to monopoly,' amounts to a levy of $16,000,000 a year on the American people. In the light of Mr. Schwab's letter it is easy to see why the steel trust is gathering in profits of more than $120,000,000 a year on the sale of its upward of 10,000,000 tons of iron and steel products."

And the Boston *Herald* exclaims:

"A profit of 133⅓ per cent. in the manufacture of steel rails! With corresponding profits on structural steel, what may not such possibilities mean in enhancing the cost of transportation, of building, in producing high rents and taxes, and in making correspondingly high food prices, clothing, and practically all the necessities of life? If the Republican party continues to make this source of inequitable conditions the corner-stone of its structure, it will give to the opposition an advantage wherein lies perhaps the only hope of Democratic success in an appeal to the people."

Some of the Republican papers, however, dispute these arguments. The Kansas City *Journal*, for example, says that the Carnegie mills were the only ones in the country that were manufacturing steel products at these low prices. The other mills were getting only reasonable profits, so that "Mr. Carnegie's wonderful success was due not only to the protective tariff, but chiefly to this remarkable genius, which not only could take advantage of laws, but could win in spite of them."

At a time when the Steel Corporation is the center of so much attention, it is interesting to read in the New York *Sun* the story of the sale of the Carnegie Company to Mr. Morgan and his friends, as told in a despatch from Pittsburg. The story is, in brief, that when the Pennsylvania Railroad refused to continue special favors to Mr. Carnegie, he raised such a disturbance that the other iron and steel masters had to buy him out to save themselves. To quote:

"When Mr. Cassatt was elected president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, he did the most unexpected and revolutionary thing that ever was done by an American railroad president—he abolished the rebate, the secret rebate, the preferential rebate, and every other kind of rebate. The steel industry was aghast. It could not believe its ears. Not even Mr. Roosevelt himself ever dealt such a blow to intrenched and fortified capital.

"As for Mr. Carnegie, it turned him into a Scotch Berserker.

"With his enormous control of capital, his powerful associations, and his notorious methods, Mr. Carnegie was a formidable figure to deal with. He both stormed and acted. He started in to parallel the Pennsylvania to the Atlantic, to upset the whole railroad apple-cart from Chicago to the sea. He turned the whole iron industry upside down. It had got into very fair shape, and its prospects were the most cheerful in its history. One leading and separate feature of it after another had been reorganized and cleaned up, had acquired plenty of working capital, and all around there was an excellent understanding as to 'live and let live.' This understanding necessarily included the Carnegie industries. It had to. No understanding in the iron trade at that time that did not include Mr. Carnegie would have been worth anything. Mr. Carnegie did not stay included. He was on the warpath, and neither agreements nor understandings nor conventions could include him any longer. He flung them all to the winds.

"The country was full of his engineers in no time. They were surveying new railroads and the sites of new steel plants to be established in competition with those that had just been reorganized and with which Mr. Carnegie had the most solemn agreements of non-interference, tantamount, indeed, in some instances, to guarantees of immunity from competition on his part.

"The whole iron trade of the country was confronted with chaos and disaster. Panic invaded it; prices went tumbling in every direction, business confidence was destroyed—all except Mr. Carnegie's—and the whole outlook was most discouraging and unhappy. Two alternatives presented themselves: one was to let Mr. Carnegie and nature take their course and have a general smash-up from one end of the country to the other; and the second was to suppress Mr. Carnegie. Mr. Carnegie had not in a long time failed to make known his susceptibility to suppression. He was always a reasonable and tractable gentleman, and would subside—for a consideration. It was thought worth while to assuage Mr. Carnegie's feelings and save the country from the danger that threatened. The United States Steel Corporation was formed. . .

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The corporation which superseded Mr. Carnegie staggered the imagination. It was colossal. The conservative looked upon its dimensions with alarm and scrutinized with distrust the prices that were paid for the constituent properties. It seemed an awful price to pay for getting rid of Mr. Carnegie, but if the general sentiment of the steel trade could be trusted it was not too much."

THE COTTON CORNER AND THE SOUTH.

WHILE the high price of cotton is closing cotton-mills here and abroad, and causing the manufacturers to take blue views of the future, the South is viewing the situation with perfect equanimity, if not enjoyment. If the price continues good after the new crop comes on the market, it will mean the addition of $150,000,000 to the pockets of the Southern cotton planters," declares the Atlanta *Constitution*, "and means that the coming cotton and cotton-seed crop will yield the farmer—the raw crop—about $600,000,000, and that is no mean recompense for the many lean years that they have had to suffer in the last decade." And *The Constitution* believes that the price will continue high. It says:

"The South produces now three-quarters of the total amount of cotton raised on the face of the earth every year. We use for American consumption two out of every five pounds that we produce. Three-fifths of our crop is exported, and amounts to nearly twice as much as is raised by the balance of the world. At the same time there is a constant shortage of cotton for the mills of the world, and not an unused bale is carried over by them from one season to the next. The settlement of new countries and the bringing of new people from crude to civilized wants of life are enlarging the demand for cotton goods. Nothing else than cotton can answer to that demand. . . . . .

"The current notion with so many that the present market is due to speculative manipulation solely does not seem to be borne out by the conditions of the cotton-producing countries and the state of the milling industry throughout the world. For a long time the South can scarcely increase its crop because of the physical inability of our people to handle larger crops with the labor forces at our command. The efforts of other nations, notably of Germany in the Kongo country in Africa, and of England in India and Egypt, do not warrant the belief that the European manufacturing world can never get any measurable independence of the American cotton producer.

"The bulls who have put the market up by buying near-by options say that they have done so because they knew that cotton would be in sufficient demand to warrant their movement, and so far the facts seem to bear them out. At any rate, up to date they have been able to find the faith and the cash to keep up the game. If they have made a mistake, the advent of the new crop will soon make the fact evident and prices will go backward. We are inclined to think, however, that the bulls are nearer right in their calculations than the manufacturers and pessimists contend. As far as reliable figures from the world at large indicate, there is to continue a shortage of cotton to meet the growing demand upon manufactures."

There is some talk in Northern manufacturing circles of calling upon Congress for legislation to prevent the cornering of cotton. Such talk elicits the following remarks from the Houston *Chronicle*:

"This comes from a section of the country where stock, grain, and cotton gambling has raged for years; where the man who could cause the greatest loss to competitive gamblers has gained the highest reputation as a financier; where the South has been sneered at year after year for its efforts to advance the price of cotton; where spinners and speculators combined time and again to depress a market that every natural law of supply and demand should have advanced; where men who watched toiling thousands raising cotton that cost them six to seven cents a pound to produce, gleefully proclaimed, when the crop was ready for market, that the world had too much of it and that it must not sell for more than five cents.

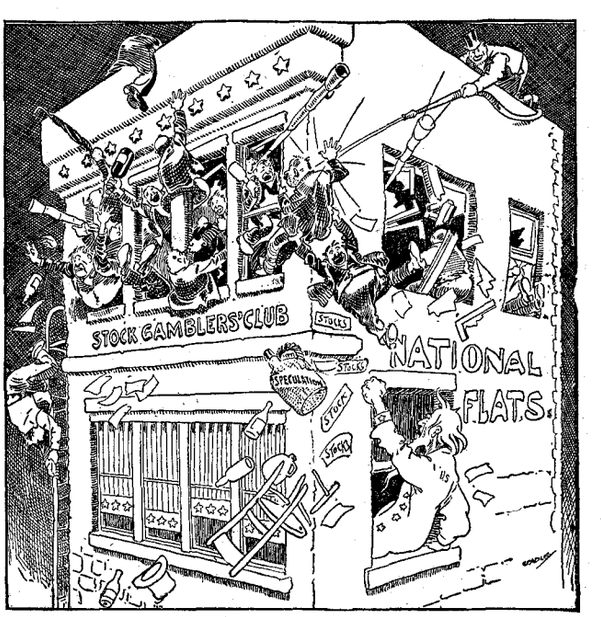
"Was there any pity for the Southern planter in those days? Did the spinner or speculator make any effort to advance the price? Was there any attempt to show that the world's consumption of cotton was slowly but surely increasing faster than the production, and that in a year or two the temporary surplus would be wiped out?

"No; far from it. Every hand was against the producer. Speculators sold millions of bales of what they did not possess. They took advantage of the fact that a few good seasons had given the South big crops, and they forced the market down day after day. Every feeble attempt on the part of the farmers to hold cotton for a higher price was laughed at. The speculator in New York would sell paper cotton day after day on the exchange, the spinner would refuse to buy, and the producer would finally be compelled to part with his holdings.

"Even when crop disasters followed the years of plenty these same spinners and speculators refused to believe the stories. They accused the South of lying, issued their own crop estimates,

WHAT MAY HAPPEN IF THE PANIC IN WALL STREET CONTINUES LONG ENOUGH.

—Steele in the Denver *Post*.



PUT THEM OUT!

THE OTHER TENANT—"Say, how much longer do you suppose honest, hard-working folks are going to stand your rumpus?"

—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

VICTIMS OF WALL STREET.

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and used every means in their power to keep prices at the bottom. That they were not successful was simply due to the fact that the cotton disappeared too rapidly. The spindles called for it faster than it could be produced. Every bale of the surplus has been woven into cotton goods, and now the world is wholly dependent upon the crop that is being matured for its supply.

"*The Chronicle* does not pretend to uphold the present cotton corner as so successfully developed by Mr. Brown, of New Orleans. The corner came too late to be of any benefit to the men who produced the cotton, if we view it from a selfish standpoint. *The Chronicle* does say, however, that there is far better reason for 10-cent, or 12-cent, or even 15-cent cotton than there was a few years ago for 5-cent cotton.

"For the Eastern spinners and speculators to feel outraged and to threaten congressional interference simply because a Southern man has taken advantage of a cotton famine to demand a high price for the staple that he controls is indeed laughable. It all depends upon whose ox is gored—whose money is lost in the gambling with cotton options."

SECRETARY ROOT'S RESIGNATION.

THE reported intention of Secretary Root to leave the Cabinet elicits some decidedly handsome complimentary notices even from the opposition press. If the report is true, says the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.), "the Government will lose one of the ablest war secretaries it has ever had." The report has it that Mr. Root will leave the Cabinet at the end of the year, and will be succeeded by William H. Taft, now governor of the Philippines. It is considered doubtful, however, if Governor Taft will accept. Mr. Root, it is explained, feels that the principal problems arising out of the war with Spain have been solved, the army has been reorganized, and the militia placed on a new basis, and he thinks that he should now be permitted to return to New York city and resume his law practise.

Mr. Root's service, declares the Baltimore *News* (Ind.), "has compared in arduousness with that of any preceding Secretary of War except Stanton, and in ability he stands among the foremost men who have ever filled that post"; and while it deprecates his "callousness to all complaints as to outrages upon the natives" in the Philippines, the same paper says that "the achievement of a complete recasting of the army organization along modern lines will be a lasting monument to the ability, energy, and determination of Secretary Root," for "it is a reform which, in the opinion of those most competent to judge, will prove of incalculable value to the efficiency of the army in all future emergencies." The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), whose editor has been a member of the Cabinet, says that Mr. Root's achievements "are unequaled in the annals of the War Department," and if they are "not as large and as exacting as the work of Secretary Stanton" they "are more varied and in many respects more difficult."

Mr. Root's administration was marred, however, the Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Ind. Rep.) believes, by "mistaken official reticence" in regard to the military policy in the Philippines and in regard to the government of Cuba, and by his attitude toward General Miles.

The New York *Press* (Rep.) considers it singular that the cabinet officer who should stay goes, while the one who should go stays. It says:

"Things surely go by contraries when the cabinet officer whom Mr. Roosevelt would most like to have stay with him till the end feels compelled to retire, while, on the other hand, the member of his Administration whose resignation the people would applaud and whose retirement would greatly lighten the President's burden persists in clinging to the office which sooner or later, if he fails to leave it, must be taken away from him.

"Much of the mystery of how Postmaster-General Payne has been able to hang on so long is cleared by the explanation from Washington that the President has been waiting for Secretary Root's decision as to his future, and was unwilling to reorganize his Cabinet until the Secretary of War had determined his course. Now that the withdrawal of Mr. Root is definitely settled, the country can look with confidence for the fufilment of its ardent wish that a man might be put in charge of the Post-Office Department in whom the people could have faith. When the time comes that the President must lose a trusted and able public servant, they will feel that it will be a specially opportune occasion for him to get rid of one who, if he ever had any claim upon the confidence of the country, long ago forfeited it.

"It is too bad Mr. Roosevelt must carry his burden of Payne for two or three months' longer, if that is what is meant by Mr. Root's decision to retire at that time. Mr. Payne ought to see that he will remain until then only on sufferance of the President and with the impatient toleration of the public."

Judge Taft should stay where he is, thinks the Brooklyn *Times* (Rep.). It reasons thus:

"The appointment of Judge Taft as his successor, however, is hardly likely to command general approval. This is said in no disparagement of the governor of the Philippine Islands, for William H. Taft has shown himself one of the most capable men in the service of the Government of the United States; a man capable of filling with distinction and usefulness any place to which he might be appointed. But while there are hundreds of men in the United States who might fittingly be appointed to the head of the War Department, it is not an easy matter to find one who is capable of filling Judge Taft's place as governor of the Philippines. It has been stated that Mr. Taft's health has been somewhat impaired by his residence in Manila and the arduous duties that he has been compelled to perform, and that he has been desirous on that account of being relieved from his present position. If this report be true, there may be a valid reason for his appointment as successor to Secretary Root. But Governor Taft has shown such rare discretion and tact in his dealings with the Filipinos, he has so completely won the confidence and respect of a suspicious and jealous race, that his departure from his present sphere of duty at Manila would be a serious misfortune. It might prove even more serious from a political standpoint, if Major-General Leonard Wood, who is now on duty in the Philippines, should be chosen as Governor Taft's successor. General Wood showed himself an ideal administrator when he held the delicate position of provisional governor of Cuba, and no sane citizen doubts that he would make the best possible successor that could be chosen to Governor Taft. But there are many people who are not wholly sane when there is a question of partizan politics involved, and these have of late become restive over the rapid promotion of General Wood. And it takes the votes of these as well as of the sane citizens to elect a President."

WOMAN AND THE REPUBLIC.

ALTHO there is something of antique heroism in her position, Mrs. Kate T. Woolsey would be refused the civic honor of old Rome; she is one who has "despaired of the republic." In a recent book, "Republics versus Woman," she has indicted democracies in general and the United States, her native country, in particular, as being of all governments the most oppressive of her sex. These views she reiterates, with little change in phraseology and no moderation in spirit, in an article in the August number of *The North American Review*, entitled "Woman's Inferior Position in a Republic."

In the article Mrs. Woolsey recounts the occasion of her book, and sums up its conclusions. She writes:

"Several years ago, while traveling in Europe, I addressed a body of women, most of whom were anarchists. Some of them were willing, however, to temporize or to compromise with constitutional and representative governments. I first addressed myself to these. I showed them that the United States republic was a constitutional government and was based upon 'no taxation without representation,' but that its Constitution excluded women from its scope of justice, and that it taxed them without representation. I showed them the desperate, disheartening, cruel sufferings which women had undergone in constitutional and representative governments to gain recognition, justice, or power. To the women who were uncompromising anarchists, I held up to view the anarchies in South America. I showed them that in

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those countries, which are anarchies pure and simple, the status of woman was far lower than that of the sex even in Oriental lands."

When President McKinley was assassinated, some of these ladies, whom Mrs. Woolsey had converted from anarchism by her address, prevailed upon her to publish it in the interests of public welfare. Altho the address was delivered extemporaneously, by good fortune a stenographic report of it had been taken and preserved. This is reproduced in the book with interjections from the audience, quite in the manner of Shakespeare's report of Marc Antony's oration. As in that noted speech, the new advocate of Cæsarism is introduced by the chairman as a good republican, and gradually leads her auditors on from confusion in regard to her purpose and distrust of her motives to enthusiastic indorsement of her views. At the end, when the speaker wishes that "the monstrous delusion" of republicanism "may die!" if the former anarchistic auditors are not exactly ready to "Seek! Burn! Fire! Kill! Slay!" they are just as willing as Antony's hearers to attend a funeral, tho, as one voice expressed it, it would be "not as mourners!"

In the course of her address, Mrs. Woolsey contrasted the attitude of the United States toward women with that of Russia, and presented some information that was quite startling in its reported effect upon her audience:

"Russia, God bless her, was the first Government in Christian Europe to grant wives the right to individually hold and control property, the first government to grant to large numbers of women any political recognition. Throughout the length and breadth of that vast empire wives are mistresses of their own fortunes, and all woman-householders can vote either direct or by proxy in municipal matters. . . . . .

"Let us return to the Government I live in—the American republic—that Government which eternally brags and prates about liberty and equality, and see if it does better generally for women than a government which never brags or prates about liberty and equality. Let us see the wife's legal status therein: In sixteen States a wife has no right to her own earnings, and the husband can collect the same for his own use; in eight States she has no right to her own property; in several States she has no interest in the estate her husband owned at their marriage, and on his dying she has no dower therein. In no State of the Union, if the wife dies first, can she bequeath any part of her property which she, as wife, has helped the husband amass, even to their children, for during the husband's life she has only an interest of a pauper or dependent in such estate. In several States a wife has no right to her own inherited property, which, unless placed in the hands of trustees (and away from her own management) becomes absolutely her husband's property at their marriage, and at his death she is only entitled to a fraction thereof as dower. In thirty-six States the wife has no right to her own children, for the law gives the father legal control and guardianship of them."

Mrs. Woolsey does not believe, with Jefferson and his followers, that the remedy for evils attendant on liberty is "more liberty." Quoting Josiah Strong that "there is nothing beyond republicanism but anarchism," and adding thereto, "and socialism," she reasons that any increase in manhood equality will cause a further degradation of womanhood. As evidence of this she instances the fact that when, several years ago, two States submitted the question of woman-suffrage to the voters, not a socialist could be found who had cast his ballot in favor of it. She holds that woman can "expect nothing from any one of these three 'isms' except a slow but inevitable suicide of her sex"—which is certainly an interesting complement, if not explanation of the recently mooted subject of "race suicide."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

CARNEGIE has the money—and that is more than some of those who know how he got it can say.—*The Chicago News.*

THE Agricultural Department practises grafting all the time and nobody thinks anything of it.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

KING EDWARD might complete the pacification of Ireland by making a friendly visit to New York city.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

TO work like Beavers is no longer regarded as a sure way of gaining promotion in the postal service.—*The Philadelphia North American.*

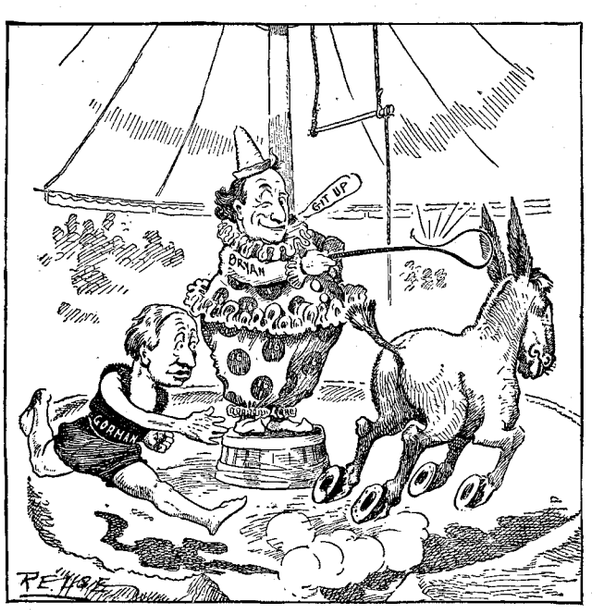
IF Grover should be caught walking the floor in the late watches of the night, it will not be on account of anything Bryan is saying or doing.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT wrapped himself in a blanket and slept out of doors the other night. Can there be any doubt as to where the Weary Willie vote will go?—*The Chicago News.*

PROBABLY King Edward will go back to Great Britain and advise his subjects there to stand pat. And that's something more easily done in Pat's present temper than it was a few years ago.—*The Boston Transcript.*

JUDGE PARKER'S statement, "I believe the time between the nominating convention and the election seems too long," will be heartily concurred in by Mr. Bryan, who has been twice nominated, but never yet elected.—*The Boston Herald.*

AN Indian Territory man figures that during the last thirty weeks, thirty-eight drunken men have killed forty-one sober people in that Territory. He was trying to gather some temperance statistics, but has given up the task, as according to an Oklahoma exchange, it seems dangerous to be sober in the Indian Territory.—*The Kansas City Journal.*



GORMAN WILL ACCEPT THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION, IF BRYAN IS WILLING.
—Rehse in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press.*

MR. JOHNSON HAS CONSENTED,
Overcome by the popular demand that he run for governor of Ohio.
—Bowie in the Columbus *Dispatch.*

SOME REPUBLICAN CARTOON THRUSTS.

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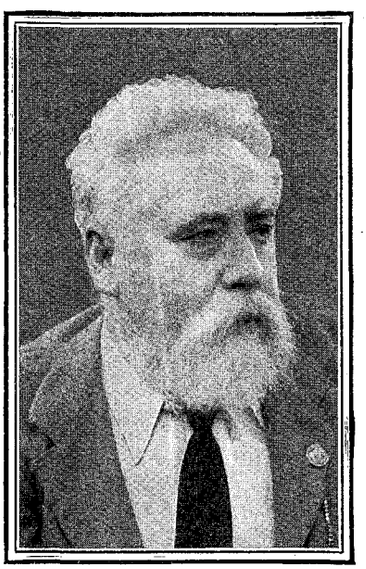
LETTERS AND ART.

THE COMING DRAMATIC SEASON.

ACCORDING to the New York *Dramatic Mirror*, theatrical managers are preparing for the impending season "on a greater and more diversified scale than ever." But many of the attractions announced, the same paper states, are in the nature of experiments, and it suggests the doubt as to whether, when such of these as fail to find favor with the public shall have been eliminated, there will remain "enough to satisfy the desires of the greatest amusement public in the world." *The Dramatic Mirror* further states that "the Independent forces in the theater have practically joined their interests, and cities that have been closed to them are open to a more representative series of attractions than have been seen in those cities in years." Nevertheless, we must turn to the program of the theatrical trust for the most interesting items in regard to the coming dramatic season. This program was recently outlined in part by Mr. Charles Frohman, on his arrival in New York after six months spent in extending his theatrical interests in Europe. To the *Sun* reporter who interviewed him Mr. Frohman spoke first of the arrangements he has made with American authors. Of these he said:

"William Gillette is at work on a new comedy for me, and Clyde Fitch is writing a new comedy which will be produced this season. Augustus Thomas is at work on a third, which he will deliver to me by September 1. Mr. Thomas, by the way, intends to stay abroad fully a year.

"There is a new play by Richard Harding Davis, entitled 'Ransom's Folly,' which has been completed and which I have accepted; a new play by Edward E. Rose, written to my order; a new play by a young American girl, Miss Gladys Unger, entitled 'Richard Brinsley Sheridan,' which I secured in England; a new play in five acts by Mrs. Hodgson Burnett, and a new play by Paul M. Potter."



THE LATE W. E. HENLEY.

"He might have passed for Fielding's younger brother; no pallid saint but a man every inch of him."

Concerning the English plays which he has secured for presentation in New York he said, in part:

"First, there is 'The Admirable Crichton,' by J. M. Barre, already past its three hundredth performance in London, and in which I will present William Gillette. I have also another new play by Mr. Barrie, which I will produce in New York this winter. Then there is 'The Man from Blankleys,' which will be given by Charles Hawtrey, who will open his season at the Criterion; a new play by Jerome K. Jerome; the drama 'The Best of Friends,' by Cecil Raleigh, which I produce at the Academy of Music about the middle of October; the new Drury Lane drama, which I have secured and which is to be produced at the Drury Lane Theater in September; a new play by Anthony Hope; 'Cousin Kate,' by Hubert Henry Davies, which I produce with Miss Ethel Barrymore at the New Hudson Theater; a new play by Haddon Chambers, entitled 'The Golden Silence,' in which Miss Virginia Harned will play and which will go on at the Garrick Theater, London, on September 1; the drama 'Cheer, Boys, Cheer,' which I hope to produce at the New York Theater after the run of 'Ben Hur'; a play entitled 'Gipsy,' by Sydney Grundy; a new play by Henry Arthur Jones, entitled 'Whitewashing Julia'; a dramatization by George Fleming of Mrs. Humphry Ward's novel, 'Lady Rose's Daughter,' in which Fay Davis will appear; a new play by Henry V. Esmond, also one by Justin Huntly McCarthy; a new play written by R. C. Carton, the author of 'Lord and Lady Algy,' and a new play by Captain Marshall.

"I shall produce 'Ulysses,' by Stephen Phillips, at the Garden Theater in September, and I have secured the entire English-speaking rights of the latest play written by Arthur Wing Pinero, which is not yet named."

We learn further that Mr. Frohman has arranged for the tours in America of Sir Henry Irving, of Miss Marie Tempest, and of Mrs. Langtry. Sir Henry Irving will appear in "Dante," Miss Marie Tempest in "The Marriage of Kitty," and Mrs. Langtry in a new comedy. This season is also to see Mr. Frohman's first production of French plays in the United States. For this purpose he has secured a French company headed by Mlle. Charlotte Wiehe. To make his program still more cosmopolitan, he announces two comedies from Germany. Mr. John Drew, we are told, is to appear in two new plays, and Miss Edith Wynne Mathieson will return for another tour in "Everyman," which will be followed later in the season by a Shakespearian production. Miss Clara Bloodgood, Mr. Frohman stated, will continue to tour in "The Girl with the Green Eyes" until she returns to New York to appear in a new play by Clyde Fitch. Another item of interest on Mr. Frohman's program is a new play by Israel Zangwill.

The Kansas City *Journal* comments that, in spite of the growing competition offered by the independent movement, the plans of the theatrical trust "still furnish a representative basis on which to note the tendencies of any given period, for they are so comprehensive as to include almost every line of theatrical entertainment that may be considered legitimate."

SOME ENGLISH APPRECIATIONS OF W. E. HENLEY.

THE comment that followed, in the English press, upon the death of William Ernest Henley gives a more intimate and personal impression of the man than was to be had from the newspaper comment in this country (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, July 25), where we knew him only through his pen. Mr. H. B. Marriott Watson, in an appreciation which appeared in the London *Athenæum*, writes that Henley "was of that greatness which comes of personality and character first of all," and that his "Titanic individuality often stood in his way." We read further:

"He had ideals which would brook no temporizing and no compromise. He could not deny the truth, or even keep his tongue from proclaiming it. He would starve his body rather than his mind, and when he had flown his colors once they were never to be struck. As a consequence, he was out of touch with an age which lived by compromise, and expected suave treatment. The amiable *littérateur* could not understand this baresark, with his amazing passions and his vast generosities. He was formidable, terrible, an object for gentlemanly regrets. . . . . .

"In some respects Henley resembled that 'greatest, wisest Englishman,' Samuel Johnson, whom he so much admired. Both struggled against the same physical evil, and both were obliged to confess

Slow rises worth by poverty depressed.

Both had a reputation among those who knew them least, or were barely sympathetic, which was not justified in the minds of those who knew them best. Both must, in all likelihood, owe their reputation rather to personality than actual performance. Henley was built on a scale designed for exercise and a vigorous life. Unkindly fate chained him to his desk and his crutch. His broad face shining like John Silver's, bearded like the pard, he was a modern representative of the Viking—in design. Nature unhappily marred what she should have made to the design. His nature was simply composite. He breathed fire with all the fury of his baresark ancestors one moment, and he was capable of weeping

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like a child at the next. This feminine or emotional trait entered into that strange and virile nature."

Mr. James Fitzmaurice-Kelly (in *The Outlook*, London) writes, in part:

"He died as he had lived, full of hope and buoyancy and serene valor, and he leaves his country much the poorer for his loss. Men of letters, more or less considerable, we have always with us; but another of such a type as Henley was will not be seen in our time. There has been none on such a heroic scale since the days of his own prime favorite—his Harry Fielding. Indeed, save for the accident of chronology, he might have passed for Fielding's younger brother: no pallid saint, but a man every inch of him—a man whose very faults were noble, a hater of shams, hypocrisy, and cant, the soul of genius and generosity, the stanchest of friends as he was the stoutest of foes. . . . . .

"By instinct he chose the line of greatest resistance: he truckled neither to fashion nor to numbers, and if he ever found himself on the popular side (as sometimes happened in later days), this was due to the fact that his teaching had borne fruit and that the majority had unconsciously absorbed his doctrine. A name, however imposing, made no appeal to him; he could take nothing on authority; he must judge independently, unfettered by convictions and traditions. And this constant, vigilant, jealous independence gave him his unique position. He counted friends in all parties. He was as eager to do justice to Stepniak as to the highest of high Tories; he was as appreciative of Mr. Meredith as of Mr. Kipling; he was as quick to recognize the poetic gifts of Mr. Yeats as the practical talents of Mr. George Wyndham; and he was proud to write an introduction to a volume of selections from the poems of Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, whose political ideas he detested. A born eclectic, he could affiliate himself to no school or group. He must have the best, even as he gave of *his* best, and in the intellectual province he was the heartiest of free-traders. . . . . .

"His interests were illimitable: he loved letters, but he loved life still better, and he loved his friends best of all. He was as concerned for your welfare as for his own; he listened to your dreams and projects, made them seem possible, and set aside his own task to see how he could help you to realize them in practise. Is it any wonder that his friends were devoted to him with an unfaltering attachment and loyalty? Henley's life is ended—a life of conflict, trouble, and pain, but unquestionably a happy life, in which he did the work of at least a dozen men. And he has passed as he wished:

> So be my passing—
> My task accomplished and the long day done;
> My wages taken, and in my heart
> Some late lark singing.
> Let me be gathered in the quiet west,
> The sundown splendid, and serene Death."

The London *Spectator* comments on the remarkable courage with which he bore a painful malady. "Not only did it never break his spirit," we read, "but it did not even dim his poetic vision." In illustration *The Spectator* cites his last poem, "A Song of Speed," as expressing "a rapture and vitality which made it seem more like the work of a youth than of a middle-aged invalid—so complete is the triumph of the true poetic inspiration over personality and circumstance."

Mr. Arthur Morrison (in *T. P.'s Weekly*, London) dwells particularly on Henley's "amazing personal influence." We quote in part as follows:

"His work stands in print for all to see, and therein to read the man so far as print could reveal him; his high thought, his resolute sincerity, his intellectual daring, his valiant fortitude, his perfect artistry. He will be mourned by many who loved the man for his work, and those among the best fitted to appraise it; but nobody knew Henley, nobody could know him, who had not talked with him face to face. I should go further, indeed, for I believe that only they truly knew him—and to know him more was to love him more—who had worked and fought by his side onward from the gallant old days of the 'National Observer': who had seen him in the joys and sorrows of his own life—sorrows enough were his, God knows—and had lived under that amazing personal influence that surprised and commonly puzzled the observer from without.

"The like of that influence I never saw elsewhere, and never expect to see again. It moved not only his nearer friends, not a man of whom but would give his last breath in Henley's service and memory to-day, but every honest man who came near it."

In the same paper Mr. H. D. Lowry states that "the first quality one recalls in Mr. Henley is his generosity," and this quality is further emphasized by E. Nesbit, who writes: "No man of his day, I dare to suppose, came near to being so generous as he in the care, and help, and criticism, and encouragement given to young authors struggling to express themselves—feeling blindly for their medium, blundering, erring, but still striving to work on—to work better." Another writer, in these same pages, states that "the secret of Henley's character lay in that heredity which threw back so strangely to primitive man." "He was as simple, as easily pleased, as generous, as wild, and as stark as his rude northern forefathers; and withal he had the soul of the singer, of the maker of sagas, of the seer." In the London *Daily News* Mr. C. F. G. Masterman explains Henley's famous attack on Stevenson by saying that the writer of it was and remained a child:

"More even than in most men of genius the child survived in Henley. As a child he was wayward, capricious, vain; never reconciled with the limitations of life; difficult to satisfy. He had all the child's passionate loves and hatreds, the sudden transitions of temper, an almost fierce affection, with the occasional inexplicable impulses to injure those he loved. The famous attack on Stevenson, which caused the scandal of a day, was but an example. It was one of the great friendships of history, with depth and intimacy not yet fully revealed."

The English papers seem to agree in the verdict that Mr. Henley's first and foremost claim in literature is as a poet. *The Spectator* considers his power over meter and phrase extraordinary, "especially in the case of the unrimed measures in which he delighted, and with which he enriched our language." In *The Athenæum* we read: "He was undoubtedly influenced by others—as, for example, by Walt Whitman, by Mr. Swinburne, and by Milton; but behind and beyond all this derivativeness is a genuine strong individual note."

COLLEGE ARCHITECTURE IN AMERICA.

IN a recent magazine article A. D. F. Hamlin, adjunct professor of architecture in Columbia University, comments upon the architectural features of American college buildings of the past ten years. We have heard a good deal, from both native and foreign critics, he reminds us, about our domestic and religious architecture as well as about our sky-scrapers; but "our collegiate architecture has not received the attention it deserves." Professor Hamlin believes that the character of the buildings erected for our universities and colleges in late years indicates a remarkable advance in the artistic culture of the nation. In view of the number of institutions of higher education in the country, the writer goes on to say, "the collegiate architecture of the United States represents no small or unimportant phase of the national activity." We read further (in the New York *Outlook*, August 1) as follows:

"During the past ten years it has fully shared in the general progress and prosperity. In many cases the whole aspect of an institution has been metamorphosed either by a complete reconstruction on a new site, or by notable additions to the buildings on the old site. In the latter case the comparison of the new with the old buildings furnishes an object-lesson in the progress and tendencies of our collegiate architecture. The contrast is sometimes extraordinary. The new edifices are not only more artistic in design, more monumental in effect than the old; they are also better planned, more convenient, more solid and thorough in construction, and vastly better furnished and equipped.

"The architecture of American colleges has grown up on an essentially different system from the European. The typical American college or university consists of a collection of distinct buildings, grouped more or less regularly about a grassy and shady area called the campus. The original nucleus of the group was usually the chapel, flanked by two dormitories of red brick. A half-dozen lecture-rooms occupied the basement of the chapel. Other dormi-

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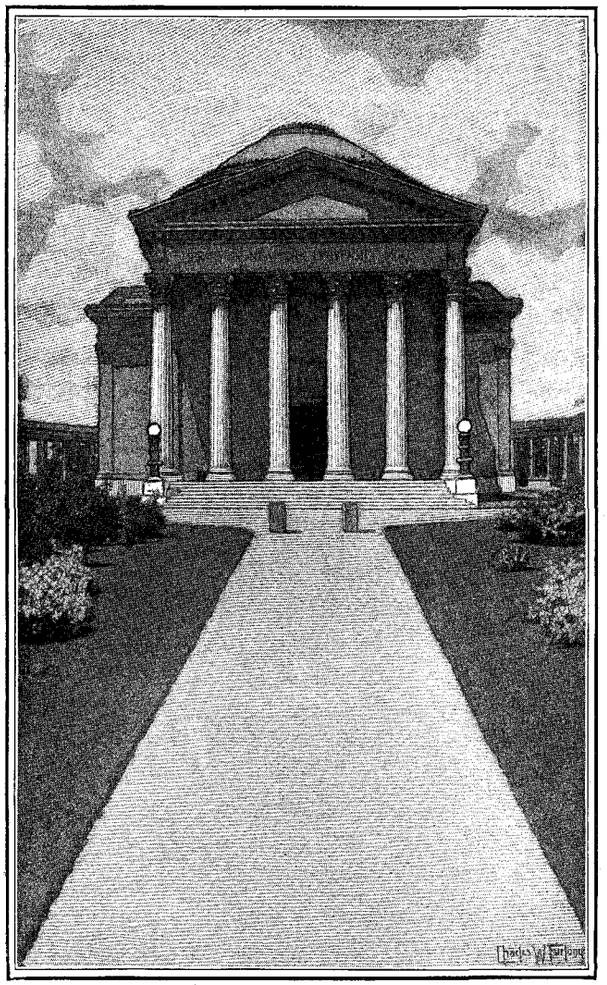

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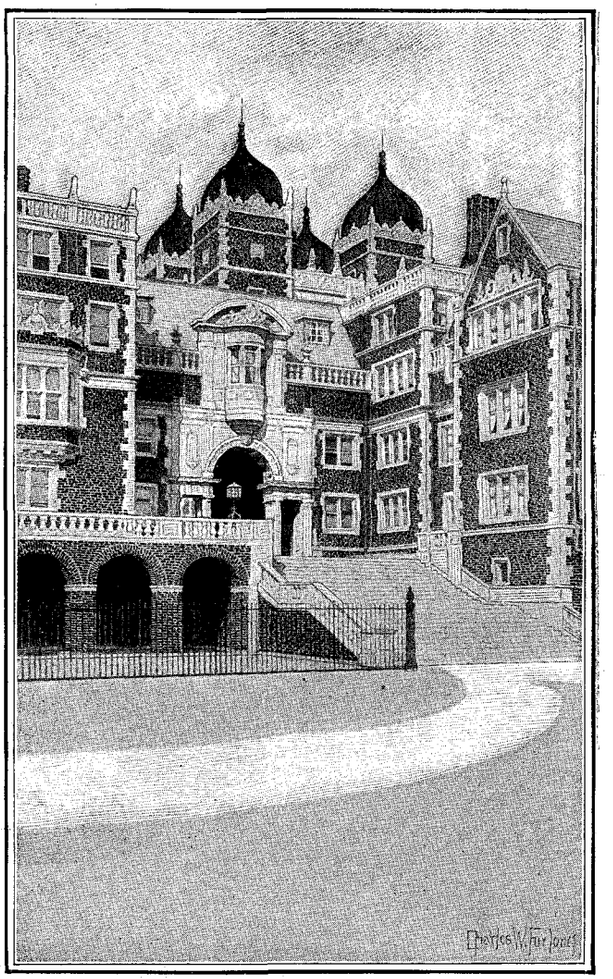

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THE DORMITORIES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Exemplifying a late Gothic style known as the "English Collegiate."

TWO EXAMPLES OF ARCHITECTURAL EFFECT.

tories and recitation halls, laboratories, and a library were added as the resources of the institution permitted, and placed as the convenience of the occasion seemed to dictate—in parallel rows, or around a vast square, or in more fortuitous groupings determined by the topography. The successive additions were often wholly unrelated architecturally to their older neighbors, or even in some cases to one another, representing as many diverse styles as there were architects employed. Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Brown, and Wesleyan Universities, Bowdoin and Dartmouth, Amherst and Williams Colleges, and half a hundred others, grew up in this way. The European conception of collegiate architecture was derived from older monastic traditions; it was that of the cloister or quadrangle, or a series of 'quads,' each entirely surrounded by a continuous building and entered through an imposing gateway. Such a scheme was not only foreign to our ideas, but wholly impracticable for rural colleges struggling for existence on the slenderest of means; and out of such struggling rural colleges have grown nearly all our great universities.

"The newer American college architecture, even in following the traditional American system of isolated buildings, seeks to secure general unity of effect. It is, of course, impossible to correct the chaos of an existing group of heterogeneous buildings, but it is at least possible to establish a definite plan and scheme to which all future additions shall conform. At Harvard the dominant note of the older colonial buildings has been followed in nearly all the more recent erections in and about the 'Square.' Several colleges and universities have had the good fortune to be able to undertake an entire rebuilding on a new site . . . Meanwhile, many other colleges and universities, retaining the old site and buildings, have added new structures of great size, cost, and beauty. There is probably not one among our older institutions of the higher learning that has not received notable architectural additions within the past ten years."

Professor Hamlin proceeds to a partial classification of our college buildings according to the various architectural styles represented. We quote again:

"From 1880 to 1890 the powerful influence of Mr. Richardson showed itself in the general adoption of the Romanesque style, freely treated; but more recently other styles have found favor. The majority of the newer buildings are either 'Colonial' (or 'Georgian,' as some prefer to call it) in style, as at Harvard; or in the late Gothic style of many university buildings in England, to which the name of the English Collegiate style is often given. This style lends itself readily to the treatment of long ranges of buildings of moderate height, and permits of a more picturesque variety of mass and sky-line than the Georgian, and the more stately Classic and Renaissance styles. It has been handled with great skill by Cope and Stewardson in the handsome buildings of the dormitory 'Quad' at Pennsylvania University, in Blair Hall at Princeton, and in the new edifices of Washington University at St. Louis. The Vanderbilt Hall at Yale, by C. C. Haight, and the very picturesque and impressive group of buildings on Washington Heights for the College of the City of New York, by Mr. G. B. Post, are also excellent examples of the style. Mr. Potter's new library at Princeton approaches closer to the Perpendicular Gothic in style, but is unmistakably scholastic in character.

"The Georgian style is less picturesque, more restrained, more domestic perhaps, and better suited for detached buildings than for continuous ranges and quadrangles. It has very naturally been adopted at Harvard for all the newer buildings, which thus harmonize with and emphasize the quaint flavor and historic asso-

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ciations of the older ones. The Harvard Union, the new gymnasium for Radcliffe College, the Randall dining-hall, and the new gates are examples of this style; while the Law School at the University of Pennsylvania, the new library of the University of Virginia, and Barnard College at New York, represent other applications of it.

"A third style requires notice—the Italian or classic style, not because it is in frequent use, but because of the importance of the few cases in which it has been adopted. The most conspicuous instance is the University of California, where two of the buildings of the vast plans prepared by the architect Bénard are now being erected—the School of Mines and the open-air auditorium. The new buildings for the Naval Academy at Annapolis, by Ernest Flagg, are in this stately and monumental style, which permits of greater majesty of scale and splendor of effect than the other two."

The variety of architectural style which these modern college buildings display, concludes the writer, fitly express the cosmopolitan and eclectic quality of our taste. Whatever the style, he argues, these buildings are all in one sense thoroughly American; "for their designs have been studied with a special view of meeting American requirements, and the success and merit of the result have depended, not on the style label it wears, but on the ability, skill, and taste with which the architect has solved the specific problem presented to him in each case."

THE DEGENERATION OF THE "HERO."

THE term "hero," writes Mr. G. K. Chesterton, is one of those words which "remain in current use like fossils of some primeval epoch embedded in a later deposit." "The modern novelist," he goes on to say, "steering a nondescript young man through trivial temptations and dreary embarrassments, still insists on calling him the hero, the name which rings with the sound of the harp and sword." The old heroic literatures, he reminds us, spoke sublimely of the victories of the body, and of the manner in which man by faith and courage can beat down circumstance. But "of the similar victories of the soul, modern literature scarcely dares to speak at all." The typical "hero" of modern fiction Mr. Chesterton characterizes as "a young man who can not decide which of three ladies he is in love with or which of six friends has really been his moral ruin, who covers trifling sins with transparent lies and a coarse vanity with a crude philosophy, who loses his faith in God when he reads half a page of German and loses his faith in his wife when he hears half a sentence in a club." The writer proceeds roughly to trace the degradation of this word. We read (in *The Critic* for August) as follows:

"Primarily, of course, in the great early epics, a hero means a hero, a being human indeed, but of so vast and towering a humanity that he is stronger than the circumstances which debase or limit human life. The victory of the divine part of man (for the hero was commonly partly of the blood of the gods) over the merely brutal part of the Cosmos is, of course, the central conception of all the fairy tales. In them, it is true, the victory is over dragons or ogres, but about the philosophical moral there can be no question; and the great gap in modern literature, a gap as wide as a howling desert, is the almost total absence of what may be called a story of heroic psychology. . . . To this primeval hero youth was naturally attributed, and from the epics downward we see its gradual transition from the hero to the young man who is still called by this title. But it is only very recently indeed that he has lost the last gleam from the sunset of the heroes. It might not strike the intellect at first that there was much resemblance between Hector and Nicholas Nickleby, or between Roland at Roncesvalles and Frank Fairleigh. But so it is when we consider the matter with a greater delicacy. Nicholas Nickleby, fallen and diminished, is still the hero, the Squeers slayer, and wears silver armor under his curious tight clothes; Frank Fairleigh, respectable as he appears, is undoubtedly the son of Jupiter. For these young men of early Victorian fiction move with a light step, the light step of the destined conqueror; they have a star of good luck above them and are marked by a kind of merry fatalism. Their ups and downs are indeed desolating; they are bandied about, as it were, from father to father; they think sometimes that they are orphans, sometimes that they are dukes, sometimes that they are hereditary criminals; they doubt their friends and their title-deeds, and almost their own faces in the glass. But one thing they never doubt—not one of them ever doubts that he is the third brother in the fairy tale.

"Thus down to the time of Dickens we have the first walking gentleman, the young man, carrying with him a certain ancestral light and atmosphere of legend. And about the time of Dickens's later work that light fades into the light of common day. The first great creation in the new manner in England is the character of Arthur Pendennis. This is the young man lit from head to foot suddenly with the white light of realism, all the red lamps of legend being extinguished around him. . . . . .

"But more time has elapsed, and again a more curious thing has come about. We have traveled yet another stage along the downward track from the mountain of the heroes. Thackeray did not write of youth in the manner of Dickens or Dumas, who admired their heroes; far less did he write of it in the style of the great primitive poets who may be said to have feared their heroes. But at least he sympathized with his hero. If he did not conceive him as the child of the gods, he realized to the full the pathos and the gallantry involved in the children of men; if he did not salute the hero's victory as the poets did, he saluted his sublime defeat. But since Thackeray, there has come into fashion a fiction, of which some of the French and Russian novelists are able exemplars, of which Mr. George Gissing is not innocent, a school which appears positively to despise the young man whom it calls hero. It has not for him even that dark and stormy kindliness which one sinner may have for another. At every point the hero is sacrificed to the author, as much as a dog to a vivisectionist; he goes through the ugliest antics of humiliation and meanness, that the author may parade his precious insight and candor: the one must be a cad that the other may be a prig. The story of the young man in fiction has traveled all this strange distance. It begins with the primitive bard, straining his voice and almost breaking his lyre in order to utter the greatness of youth and the greatness of masculinity; it ends with the novelist looking at both of them with a magnifying-glass; it begins with a delight in things above, and ends with a delight in things below us. I for one have little doubt about their relative value. For if a man can say, 'I like to find something greater than myself,' he may be a fool or a madman, but he has the essential. But if a man says, 'I like to find something smaller than myself,' there is only one adequate answer,—'You couldn't.'"

After emphasizing the incongruity of applying the term hero, "the most tremendous title of Sigurd or Achilles," to "this watery Reuben of modernity" who plays the leading part in modern fiction, Mr. Chesterton urges the need of a literature which shall portray heroism in the realm of psychology. The typical intellectual romance of our day, he tells us, is always concerned with the "frustration or defeat of a human spirit by the savage irony of facts." But he looks forward to the work of genius which shall give us "a psychological Hercules," and shall "show that there is potentially a rejection for every temptation; a mastery for every mischance, much as there is a parry for every stroke of the sword." This event, he predicts, "will inaugurate a new literature and very possibly found a new religion."

NOTES.

The Bookman's list of the six best-selling books compiled for the month of August is as follows:

1. Gordon Keith.—Page.
2. Lady Rose's Daughter.—Ward.
3. The Gray Cloak.—MacGrath.
4. The Filigree Ball.—Green.
5. The Under Dog.—Smith.
6. Lovey Mary.—Hegan-Rice.

"THOSE who follow the light fiction market with interest," states the New York *Evening Post*, "must be impressed with the exceedingly high *ton* of the 1903 midsummer output." It is all but impossible to turn the leaves of the August magazines that specialize on "hammock reading," we are told, "without lighting upon an earl, the Waldorf-Astoria, or, at the lowest, a girl with a million dollars." All this "highfalutin" fiction, *The Post* continues, "is so different from what has commonly been thought of as the American product that it ought to be explained."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

A REACTION IN MIND STUDY.

THE older psychologists obtained their facts by what they called introspection—the study of the mind by itself. The psychologist of the new school denies that the same mind can serve at once as observer and as the thing observed. The result is that he is confined largely to the methods of experimental physiology, and psychology has expanded greatly on the physical side, doubtless with great benefit to the science. But the pendulum is now beginning to swing in the other direction. A newer school of psychologists is attempting to bring once more into consideration the subject's testimony regarding his own states of consciousness. Chief in this school is M. Alfred Binet, whose works on psychology are well known. His last one, "The Experimental Study of Intelligence" (Paris, 1903), is reviewed in the *Revue Scientifique* (July 11). After noting the tendency of recent investigators to confine themselves to the material conditions of experimentation, the reviewer goes on to say:

"During several years past there has been a new movement, to which Binet and his pupils have largely contributed, toward giving introspection a larger place and toward carrying investigation into the higher phenomena of the mind, such as memory, attention, imagination, and the orientation of ideas.

"To this new movement two kinds of objections have been made. Some psychologists of the school of Wundt have asserted that no experimentation can be made scientifically upon morals beyond the simplest mental processes; and, on the other hand, representatives of the old school of introspective psychology appear to believe that the new school, by a retrograde movement in disguise, is about to take up again the methods of self-contemplation that have proved so sterile in the hands of the old philosophers.

"And, in fact, how shall we make an experimental study of the phenomena of consciousness which are so intangible? Does not experimentation suppose the existence of two facts, one of which is outside our own consciousness, and hence accessible to experiment? On this point of view depends M. Ribot's definition of the experimental method, and he has concluded that there are only two elements that may be modified and manipulated by the experimenter—excitations to provoke sensations, and acts which correspond to states of consciousness.

"This definition, which is certainly a proper one for the study of sensations, appears too narrow to M. Binet, who has endeavored to enlarge it. By excitation we mean not only the application of a material agent to our organs of sense, but also every change that experimenters may provoke at will in the subject's consciousness. Thus speech is for the psychologist a more valuable excitant than sensorial excitant, and quite as definite; and speech enables us to give considerable amplitude to psychological experimentation. On the other hand, we must not limit ourselves to the study of the immediate effect produced by the excitant. This immediate effect is sensation—at least it has been so regarded hitherto; and psychological experiment has been carried on by the study of sensation. In reality, any excitant, sensorial or verbal, produces a group of complex reactions, of which sensation is doubtless a part, but which includes much else; and it is only by an analysis, often artificial, that the study of this reaction is limited to that of sensation. If we take the whole group, we shall find in it the operation of a great number of different functions. There is memory, judgment, reason, imagination, sentiment; the whole being, with all its aptitudes, may, according to circumstances, enter into activity.

"In short, Binet thinks that for the study of the higher functions there is no need for new technique different from that which has served for the study of the sensations, and that the old technique needs only to be extended; that we must include in excitation not only sensation properly so called, but complex perception and even speech; always understanding that we also include in the response of the subject not only his simple movements of response to sensation, but all the group of reactions of which he is the seat; and on condition, finally, that we give in these investigations the principal place to introspection, attentive, detailed, and thorough."

The researches that have already been made by Binet and his pupils in various domains of psychology have abundantly demonstrated that his view of the extension of the field of experimental psychology is productive of valuable results, whatever its opponents may think of it.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A VOLCANIC OBELISK.

THE strangest event connected with the recent activity of Mont Pelée, not even excepting its sensational annihilation of the city of St. Pierre, is doubtless that which is now taking place—the pushing forth from its summit of an enormous obelisk of polished rock as a cork is pushed from a soda-water bottle by the expanding gas within. This wonder is thus described in *Science* (August 7) by Prof. Angelo Heilprin. He says:

"Not the least remarkable of the many extraordinary conditions that have been associated with the recent eruptions of the Martinique volcano is the extrusion of the giant tower of rock, a veritable obelisk, which to-day dominates the mountain, and which has given to it an added height of 800 to 900 feet. Pelée is no longer 4,200 or 4,428 feet in elevation, but upward of 5,000 feet. On May 31 last, before it lost 180 feet of its summit, it reached exactly 5,200 feet. This tower of rock, the nature of which was first properly made known by Professor Lacroix, issues directly, and to all intents and purposes vertically, from the summit of the new cone of the volcano (of whatever precise nature this cone may be) which had been built up in the ancient crateral-basin (the Étang Sec) to a height of 1,600 feet or more, and virtually plugs it. Where it is implanted, it has a thickness of some 300 to 350 feet. From certain points of view the obelisk seems to maintain for most of its height (800+ feet) a fairly uniform thickness; from other points it shows a rapidly tapering surface, with a termination in a needle summit, a true *aiguille*. It is gently curved or arched toward the southwest, or in the direction of St. Pierre, and on this face it is cavernous or openly slaggy, showing where successive and repeated explosions had carried away portions of the substance. On the opposite side, or toward the east-northeast, the surface appears solid, is smoothed and even polished in part, and shows longitudinal parallel grooves and striæ, very much like glacial markings. On this side it shows plainly the marks of hard attrition, the effect of rubbing upon the encasing rock—the mold, in fact, that determined a portion of the exit-channel.

"The constitution of this extruded 'cork' is undeniably lava—a lava whose viscosity or rapid solidification did not permit it to flow over, but which under the giant stress of the volcano simply moved upward, solid from base to summit, and receiving accretions to its mass only from below. The most cursory examination of the relations existing would immediately point to this form of growth and development, but the carefully conducted angle-measurements and observations of contour made by the representatives at two stations of the French Scientific Commission leave no possibility of doubt in the matter, and they further furnish us with data touching the rate of growth. Thus, in eight days preceding June 7 this growth was, as we are informed by M. Giraud, ten meters [33 feet]; and in the four days preceding June 15 (a period within the time of my recent visit to the volcano) it measured six meters [20 feet]. The consideration of the depth to which this giant monument descends solid into the volcano would be interesting were there any way of reaching the problem, but for the present there would seem to be none such.

"On June 13 last, in company with M. Guinoiseau—one of the observers of the French Commission—I made the ascent of Pelée, and from the immediate crater-rim took a series of photographs of Pelée's singular process, probably the most impressive piece of nature that I had ever seen. The volcano, by comparison with what it had been before, had 'slumbered down to peace,' but yet it was too active to permit us to descend into the crateral-hollow, 300 to 350 feet in depth, that still surrounded the new cone. Steam- and sulfur-puffs were issuing everywhere, and avalanches of rock were repeatedly being disengaged from the obelisk. Pelée was still 'ugly,' and the night before, the southwest base of its crown or plug was glowing with fire—with the liquid lava that was rising in rift-passages. Two days later I noted a feeble line of steam issuing from the absolute apex of the summit, suggesting a continuous passage or channel extending from base to summit.

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On March 26 a discharge of incandescent balls was observed also to take place from the same position.

"Geologists will naturally make a comparison between the Pelée structure and that which was observed to rise in Georgios, in Santorin, in 1867, but the dome of the latter is probably nearer to the cone of Pelée, and suggests little of the obelisk and of its method of formation."

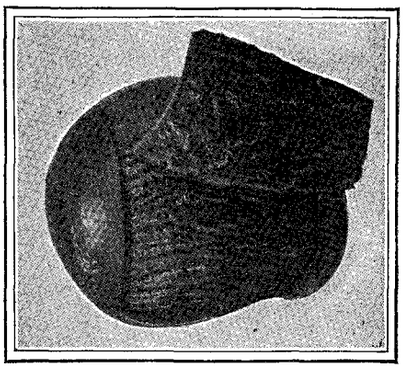
A NEW TROPICAL FRUIT.

MANY fruits that are in daily use in the tropics are practically unknown here, sometimes because they will not bear transportation, and sometimes because the taste for them must be acquired. Both these causes seem to have been operative in the case of the mango, regarding which our Agricultural Department has recently been gathering facts to see whether it may not be brought here like the orange and the banana. Modern systems of storage have overcome difficulties of transportation; and usage, as with other strange fruits, may turn distaste into passionate fondness. Most people who are unaccustomed to the mango dislike it, says a writer in *The National Geographic Magazine* (August), and it has been gracefully compared to a "bunch of tow soaked in turpentine." What those who like it think of it may be known from the following quotation from Lord Elphinstone:

"The mango is the best fruit of India, at once rich and delicate, and all other fruits are comparatively insipid beside its intensity of taste. There is something in it that is nothing less than voluptuous."

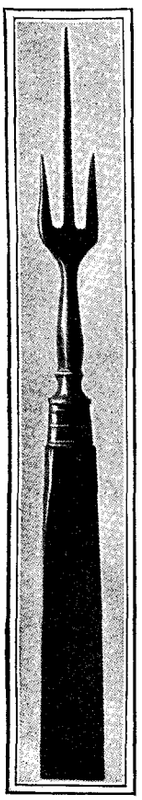
It scarcely seems as if these two opinions could be held regarding one and the same fruit. The truth is, says the author of the article just referred to, that in the best mangoes the fibrous quality is practically absent, while the turpentiny flavor is greatly reduced and becomes a point in favor of the fruit with those who have become accustomed to it. Says the writer:

"The great popularity of the mango among the natives of the tropics, who in most places prefer the fruit to the orange or banana, recently led the United States Department of Agriculture to study the mango with a view of ascertaining whether it might not be made as popular among the people of the United States as the orange and banana. Great quantities of mangoes are grown in Porto Rico, and it occurred to the Department that if the fruit was such as would find favor among the American people, a profitable industry might be started on the island in exporting mangoes to the United States. Mr. G. N. Collins, a specialist of the Department, was despatched to Porto Rico to investigate the question. He found the mango one of the most common fruits in the island, and during the season when it is ripe, May to August, eaten in larger quantities than any others, with the possible exception of the banana, which is used more as a vegetable and cooked in one form or other. Unfortunately, most of the mangoes at present grown in Porto Rico are, however, too fibrous and coarse to ever become popular in the United States. The best varieties, which are rich and delicate, are scarce at present; but Mr. Collins believes that in a very short time, with more care in the cultivation of the tree and with the introduction of new varieties of mango, great quantities of the finest fruit can be grown and shipped to this country. He believes that the fruit would soon become immensely popular and equal, if not surpass in popularity, both the orange and banana.

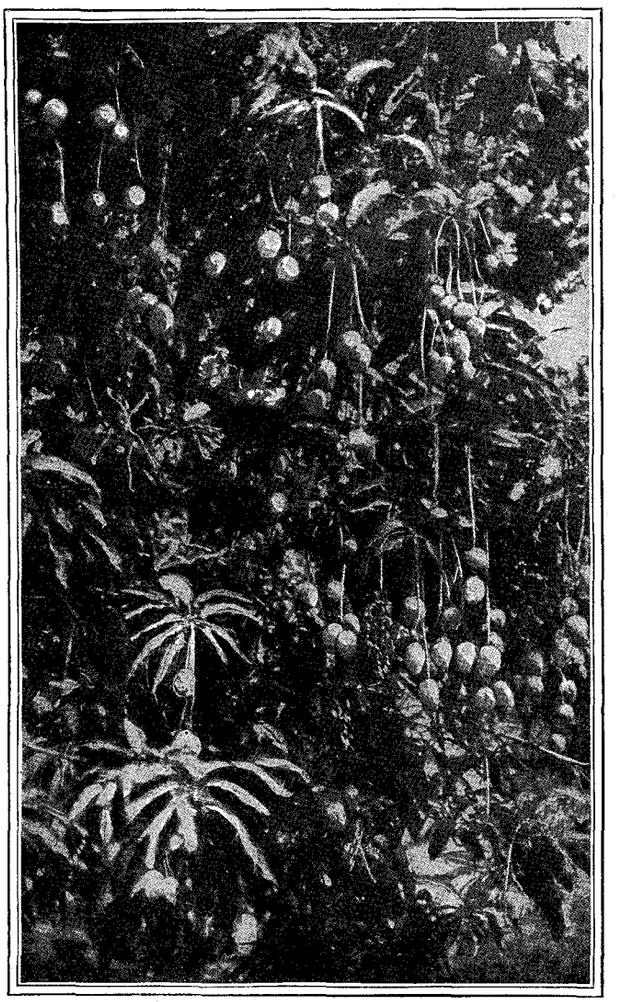


MANGO FRUIT, SHOWING PEELING.

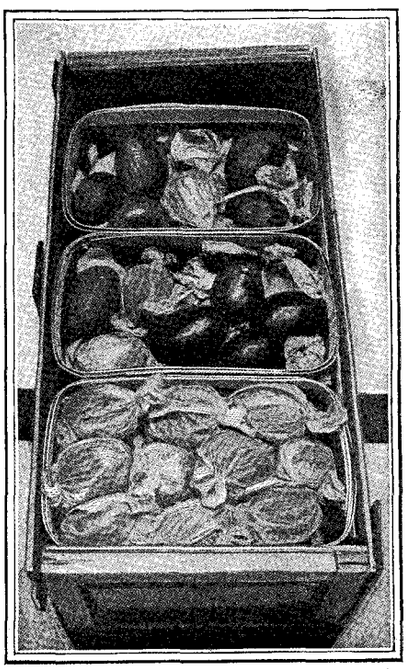
"If an effort similar to that which brought the banana into favor in the United States could place an adequate supply of good mangoes before the public, there is no apparent reason why this new tropical fruit should not



MANGO FORK.



MANGO TREE.



MANGO FRUIT, SHOWING PACKING.

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repeat the history of its now popular predecessor. . . . Good mangoes are produced in America, but as yet in such small quantity that few persons have had an opportunity to taste any but inferior fruit. Sample lots of the more common and poorer varieties are frequently shipped to northern markets, and have doubtless done much to hinder the growth of the trade. A first impression is very lasting, and first impressions of the mango based on such fruit are likely to be anything but favorable. As an example, mangoes are frequently to be found in the Washington market, but we have never seen one that could be called good, even in comparison with the Porto Rican fruit.

"This impression will doubtless be difficult to dispel; but if really good mangoes could be placed in the markets, their increase in popular favor would be certain and the growing of mangoes might become a profitable pursuit."

The opinion that the mango is dangerously unhealthful, which is entertained by many persons, doubtless arises, Mr. Collins thinks, from the results of eating the unripe fruit. Our soldiers in Porto Rico were forbidden to eat it, yet in all mango-producing countries the natives consider the fruit wholesome and perfectly safe. The appearance of the fruit and the method of eating it are shown in the illustrations, which are from Mr. Collins's report. The long central tine of the fork pierces the large seed of the fruit, while the shorter tines simply hold it in place. Possibly in twenty years' time this description and these pictures may look as odd to readers of back numbers of THE LITERARY DIGEST as a similar article on the banana would appear to us to-day.

THE QUALIFICATIONS FOR LIFE IN THE TROPICS.

NOW that the United States has tropical possessions, it is well for our people to remember that not every one is qualified to reside or even to travel in the tropics. In a recent address in England, printed recently in *Climate*, Dr. Charles F. Harford utters a word of caution on this subject that is equally applicable to this country. Says Dr. Harford:

"The liability which there is in tropical regions to disorders of the digestive system renders it imperative that the person going abroad should be free from bowel disorder, liver trouble, constipation, diarrhea, or indigestion in any form, seeing that not only are bowel complaints exceedingly common, but malarial fever itself affects chiefly the organs of digestion. The teeth also should be in good order, and there should be no faddiness as to food. Freedom from any form of nervous derangement is the next point of importance, and any tendency to headache, insomnia, hysteria, insanity, depression, or fits should be carefully inquired into. Slight valvular disease of the heart with full compensation need not exclude, while chronic bronchitis in a slight form is likely to be better in a hot climate. . . . It has usually been taken for granted that men will stand the changes of climate better than women, but experience does not prove this to be the case. It is also a strange fact, which may be only a coincidence, that I have known more men returning from a tropical climate with a breakdown of nervous system than women."

Dr. Harford also thinks that the person of spare and wiry build is better adapted for the tropics than the stout and full-blooded individual. Commenting on the above, the writer of a note on the subject in *The Medical Record* says:

"The writer's suggestion as to habits of life, diet, and exercise are of much the same nature as those of other authorities on the subject. Of course he gravely warns Europeans in the tropics against excess in alcoholic beverages—in fact, he deems it the wisest course for white men in tropical countries to refrain entirely from strong drink. Dr. Harford concludes by pointing out that if a person physically ill-fitted to stand the unaccustomed strain put upon his constitution by the climate of the torrid zone goes out to take part in any undertaking in a tropical country, that it is not only the risk to the individual himself which has to be considered. Many such an undertaking has been demoralized, not only by failure of health on the part of the few, but from the fact that the more able-bodied have been obliged to spend their time in nursing the weaker members of the party."

EDUCATION AND RACE EXTINCTION.

IN view of the recent charges against American education as a cause of "race suicide," it is gratifying to be assured that education is not the sole or even the chief factor in the decreasing birth-rate; but that the native American population as a whole is responsible. In *The Popular Science Monthly* Dr. George Engelmann, of Boston, writes:

"It has been inferred that college graduates' families stand alone in not reproducing themselves and not adding to the increase of the population, and that other portions of the population do so reproduce and add to the increase. Accepting this, it naturally follows that education, which has caused the mischief, must be suitably regulated. . . . But are the premises correct?"

The author finds, after comparing the birth-rate in the families of college graduates with the birth-rate in other native American families, that the premises are false. He finds, indeed, that:

"The data now available indicate that the highly educated male element does more toward reproducing itself than any other large group of our native population. The marriage-rate is the same, and the number of surviving children to the family is greater than it is for the native population at large, so that we can no longer accuse the college graduate . . . of having an exceptionally small family; nor must we lay the blame for the low fecundity of the native American family on higher education."

It is in wealth, luxury, and social ambition that Dr. Engelmann finds the cause of the diminishing size of the family and of racial decline. He says:

"Let us no longer beat about the bush and attribute the low fecundity now prevailing to late marriages and higher education. This explanation has been accepted, because it is a tradition and universally credited; it is not so in other countries, and it has never been proved to be so for the United States. . . . It is the American nationality that stands for lessened marriage and low birth-rate, in striking contrast to the foreign-born of our citizens."

The small fertility of the average American family indicates—so the writer thinks—that "the conditions now existing among the American people are worse than those found in any other country. They are those of a decadent race, those of Greece and Rome in the period of decline. From conditions better than those in any other country, five and more children to the family, such as led to the Malthusian theory of superfecundation and to the fear of overpopulation of the earth's surface, we have passed in hardly one hundred years to our present condition, with a fecundity for the native-born below that of any other country, such that the American race is unable to reproduce itself with a birth-rate of seventeen per 1,000 population, hardly two children to the family."

IS APPLIED SCIENCE VULGAR?

SUCH apparently is the opinion of the professor of astronomy at Oxford University, for, if correctly quoted, he recently, while advocating the claims of pure science in a lecture in London, made the statement that those who apply science to some purpose of ordinary use and profit are suffering from "vulgarity of mind." The speaker qualified this somewhat by admitting that the conditions of life are rendered easier and better by reason of such application, but nevertheless his characterization remained. Engineers and other practitioners of applied science have often been justly criticized in the past for sneering at pure science, but an attempt to reverse the position would scarcely seem to be the way to remedy the matter. We should not forget, says an editorial writer in *The Western Electrician* (August 11), "that while engineering is greatly indebted to science, science in its turn is not without its obligation to engineering." The Oxford professor was promptly taken to task,

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in the columns of the London *Times*, by Sir Frederick Bramwell, who is one of the leading engineers of England and chairman of a London electric-light company. Sir Frederick's position is thus described in the editorial quoted above:

"Accepting Tredgold's definition of an engineer as one who directs the great sources of power in nature for the use and convenience of man—a definition which seems to include invention in engineering, it may be remarked—Sir Frederick, considering the astronomical photographs used in Professor Turner's lecture, proceeded to show that if the pure science of optics and the pure science of chemistry had been left by their students in the condition of pure science, photography would have been non-existent, and that, therefore, the professor's astronomical results would, for the greater part, have been non-obtainable. Even the telescope of the astronomers is the outcome of the work of the engineer, as defined by Tredgold. Continuing his demonstration, the champion of the engineers said: 'Lord Kelvin was aware that by means of electric wires electricity could be conveyed from one continent to another, and that it might be made to agitate some very small object on one side of an ocean, in obedience to impulses received from the other side. Now this was pure science; but it was useless. Fortunately for the world, Lord Kelvin had a 'vulgar mind,' and he set himself to consider how these purely scientific facts could be made useful. He speculated as to how the practically invisible movement of the small object could be made visible. The obvious way was to apply a material lever to the small object; but Lord Kelvin knew that this would not do. He knew that the inertia would make it unfit for rapid and definite motion. But he did not give up the problem. He said, 'I must find a lever which will weigh nothing,' and he did so; he used a beam of light. Marconi knew of 'Hertzian waves,' but he was not content with that pure scientific knowledge. He had a 'vulgar mind,' and he set himself to apply his facts to a useful purpose. I wonder what the opinion of all those on board a ship near the coast in a dense fog, warned of their position by Marconi's application of science, would be as regards his 'vulgarity.'

"As Sir Frederick remarks later in his letter . . . this lofty contempt of the 'pure scientist' is not new. It was not shared by such men as Faraday, Henry, and Tyndall. Indeed, it is hard to tell what 'pure science' is. There are those who do not class astronomy as such. It is said that a distinguished mathematician complained of a colleague that he had 'prostituted the science of pure mathematics by applying it to the service of astronomy.' Perhaps, after all, only that science is 'pure' which is broad, tolerant, and catholic—which conducts its inquiries after knowledge and truth with the underlying conviction that such a search can only result in the advancement and well-being of the human race."

PASSING OF THE LONG DINNER.

THAT fashion and hygiene are now frowning to some purpose on the long dinner of many courses is asserted in *Good Housekeeping* (August), by Ella Morris Kretschner. Evolution in dining, the writer thinks, is a very delicate indicator of progress in the higher civilization, and this evolution appears decidedly to be carrying us away from the unduly protracted meal. Says Mrs. Kretschner:

"A 'leader of fashion' in the Stone Age, in devouring a fourth of an animal the size of a sheep and valiantly cracking the bones, doubtless felt that he was doing 'the approved thing' in a properly elegant manner. And, ethically speaking, he was not as far out of the way as his modern brother, who, with less heroic digestion, has, for the past quarter-century and longer, invited those whom he would honor (mind! not his enemies) to dine upon sixteen courses and a dozen wines.

"But only as a matter of chastening discipline can the three or four hours' dinner find apology or defense. Its every other aspect is that of a gastronomic mistake. Profusion has long stood, in the minds of the unknowing or inexperienced, for hospitality or for luxury; while in reality it simply means confusion, a multitude of courses not leading the palate on in artful sequence to a satisfying climax, but to weariness unspeakable.

"It must be quite three years since the Prince of Wales (now King Edward VII.) intimated, with much definiteness, that if any dinner which he honored lasted longer than one hour, royal displeasure would be incurred, a 'hint' which, of course, carried the weight of a parliamentary statute. American society raised its eyebrows and 'considered the matter,' but in a manner so leisurely that only the past season did it arrive at the definite conclusion that dinners to be really *comme il faut* or pleasurable must be short, the extreme limit not to exceed an hour and a half. This is mending matters much, as much probably as 'conventional art' in dining will ever attain. For, after all, it is but the few, not the many, who have learned, or are capable of learning, dining as an art, a palate being the inheritance of generations. I do not maintain that an overdiscriminating palate is a desirable inheritance; it is only a fact.

"There is one foible common to rich Americans—a desire for connoisseurship in matters of the table. When the well-to-do stage of prosperity is attained every man begins to discuss what he eats with an air of weighty authority, and when actual wealth is attained, connoisseurship is assumed. As a consequence, lavish expenditure for the table by the wealthy has only been limited by material possibilities, but it has been largely misdirected, contributing to physical discomfort, rather than pleasure.

"The ideal dinner of the epicure the world over is a single dish perfect beyond suggestion, satisfying beyond further desire, ample in measure, supplemented only by such accessories as emphasize its merits, as an artful appetizer, a single wine, and the postprandial coffee and smoke, shared, of course, by congenially appreciative spirits. For, of course, all epicures are men, it not being in women's nature to 'go into' the weighty principles underlying food harmonies, with serious enthusiasm, her tastes being proverbially capricious, and, for the most part, individual. But the clever woman by her very cleverness, if not by her sympathies, can fathom the fine laws of preferences, of combinations, all that goes to make the perfect hostess, if she but give the matter her attention.

"In looking over a number of last season's Washington's menus (given as models of the new 'shorter dinner'), I note that the courses numbered from six to nine, and that the soups were invariably heavy, as bisques, creams, or purées. Now nine courses are too many for 'art's' sake, and the soups mentioned are so cloying to appetite that they are entirely out of place in a dinner of over three or four courses. It is my conviction that the 'dinner artistic' should not exceed four courses; its 'scheme,' that each dish shall be perfect, so alluring to appetite, so nicely calculated as to combinations, that it can not but be enjoyed from first to last."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THAT the light given out by radium when phosphorescent is practically identical with that radiated by the rare gas helium seems to be proved by recent spectroscopic observations of Sir William Huggins, reported in *The Times*, London. This paper goes on to say: "It will be remembered that last year Professor Rutherford produced striking evidence for the view that, in the slow break-up of radium that is concomitant with its radioactivity, the inert gas helium is one of the products formed. Recently Sir W. Ramsay and Mr. F. Soddy have succeeded in detecting helium by the spectroscope in the gases extracted from a radium salt. If, as the present observations indicate, the radium salt shines spontaneously in the dark largely by light belonging to the different element helium, another important step is gained in elucidating the nature of the instability of such chemical elements of high atomic weight and the radioactivity associated with it."

COFFEE in the form of jelly is recommended by *The Lancet* to those who think it necessary to take this stimulant. It says: "A hot draft of coffee is undoubtedly a powerful stimulant, enabling both mental and physical fatigue to be borne. On the other hand, a cup of hot coffee disagrees with many persons, their digestion is disturbed rather than aided, there is interference with the normal chemistry of the digestive process, and the dyspeptic must eschew hot strong coffee as well as tea. The excessive drinking of coffee is in any case an evil. But it is often forgotten that coffee can be taken in other ways and in none better than in the form of jelly. A clear coffee jelly after dinner is every bit as good as the hot infusion, while it is free from some of the drawbacks of the latter. Coffee, unlike alcohol, diminishes organic waste, rouses the muscular energy without the collapse which follows alcoholic imbibition, and gelatin in the form of jelly is cooling, assuages thirst, is soothing, and has a tendency to absorb any excessive acidity of the stomach. Gelatin is what is known as a 'proteid-sparer'—that is, it saves the destruction of proteid, such as albumin. Having regard to these facts, therefore, coffee jelly should form a very suitable sequel to dinner and an excellent substitute for the infusion. Moreover, the astringent principles of coffee, which, however, are different in kind and degree from those present in tea, are nullified by the gelatin. In short, jelly is an excellent vehicle for coffee, but, as is necessary in making the infusion, the quantity of coffee in the jelly should not be stinted. Coffee serves an admirable purpose in dietetics, and those with whom it disagrees when taken in the form of a hot infusion will very probably find the jelly quite satisfactory."

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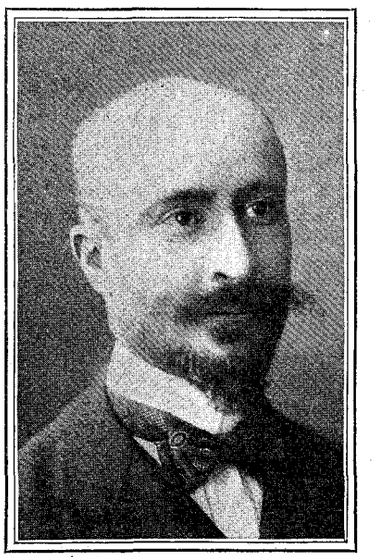
THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

IS THERE A "CATHOLIC PERIL" IN AMERICA?

M. URBAIN GOHIER, a friend of Dreyfus and the author of books which have attracted some attention in France, has been studying religious conditions in the United States, and is much impressed by the growing power of the Roman Catholic Church. In his new book on the American people (from which extracts are printed in the pages of *The Independent*), M. Gohier observes: "The Catholic question in the United States is one of extreme interest. Within a few years it will be *the Catholic peril*." He goes on to say:

"The Roman Church, which in the United States numbered 44,500 communicants in 1790, to-day numbers 12,000,000 or more. The total population of the country is twenty times more numerous than at that epoch; the Catholic population three hundred times more numerous. To this we must now add 6,500,000 of Catholics in the Philippines and 1,000,000 in Porto Rico. The territory of the republic maintains 1 cardinal, 17 archbishops, 81 bishops; administering 82 dioceses and 5 apostolic curateships, almost 11,000 churches, more than 5,000 chapels, with 12,500 officiating priests. There are 81 Catholic seminaries, 163 colleges for boys, 629 colleges for girls, 3,400 parochial schools, 250 orphanages, and nearly 1,000 other various institutions. Finally, the United States alone sends more Peter's pence to Rome than all the Catholic countries together."



M. URBAIN GOHIER, OF PARIS.

"The Catholic question in the United States," he says, "is one of extreme interest. Within a few years it will be *the Catholic peril*."

Two incidents, continues M. Gohier, have served within recent months to reveal the real significance of the "Catholic question"; namely, the Pennsylvania coal strike and the situation in the Philippines. We quote further:

"While the Protestant clergy were divided in their partizanship between the strikers and the operators, the Catholic clergy went solidly for the strikers. Its attitude and policy was directly contrary to that which it holds in Europe, except that it was the essential Catholic policy of playing for favor. In the United States the Catholic population is in the lowest stratum of society, comprising Irish, Polish, and Italian immigration of the pauper class, besides a large influx of Canadians, who are as abjectly submissive to their priests as their forefathers of the seventeenth century. Under these conditions the politics of the Catholic Church is and will continue to be that of demagogs. In the case of the recent strike it is to be remarked that John Mitchell, 'the Bonaparte of the miners,' is a Catholic, the son of an Irish Catholic, and his oldest son is being educated for the Catholic priesthood; that the Federation of Catholic Societies of the United States petitioned President Roosevelt to end the strike; and that on the request from the operators that a clergyman be included in the Arbitration Committee, the President chose a Catholic bishop.

"The question of the status of the friars in the Philippines gave a striking illustration of the changed position of the United States. In 1776 the Government in its infancy forbade the Pope the nomination of a single prelate, and refused to make any kind of recognition of the Holy See. To-day the outcome of the Philippine issue is that the Pope has the official nomination of one hundred prelacies within American territory, with the added triumph of having received American ambassadors at the Vatican. The mission of Governor Taft, it is true, was represented by the Government at Washington as without any official character, but this flimsy hooding of the facts can not bear examination. As *The Independent* observed, Judge Taft was equipped with credentials and empowered to negotiate with the Vatican as formally and completely as any other ambassador. The conduct of Catholic leaders in America at the beginning of the agitation against the friars was significant. Archbishop Ireland counseled prudence and forbearance as the course for the Church, lest public apprehensions should be roused by a revelation of the power of the Catholic community now solid and formidable in the heart of the American nation. His counsels, however, were not adopted by the Federation of Catholic Societies, then in convention at Chicago. Bishop McFaul, of Trenton, led in a bold arraignment of the American administration in the Philippines, declaring that it had been animated by Protestant fanaticism, and calling on the President to do his duty under the Constitution and secure personal rights and property—to the friars—in the Philippines. This means that Catholicism in the United States feels itself sufficiently powerful to lay aside diplomacy."

In brief, "the power and success of the Catholic Church are apparent to discerning eyes in every part of America." M. Gohier says in conclusion:

"The public press, for example, carefully tempers its news and its views in deference to its Catholic patronage. In most of the largest towns the Catholic youth are not only united in special societies and clubs, but even in military organizations. The Church even derives profit from the American weakness for marrying foreign titles by introducing young Catholic aristocrats into the society of millionaires, and she is often rewarded not only by gaining control of great dowries, but even by gaining fair converts, who embrace the ancient faith for the pleasure of being married by a bishop or cardinal amidst the theatrical and mediæval pomp of Rome. The Catholics, it is true are a minority; but they are a minority that is homogeneous, organized and disciplined. They form a solid block in the midst of a heap of crumbling Protestant fragments. They are, it is true, the lowest element of the nation; but under universal suffrage the vote of a brute is worth that of a Newton. When there shall be an army of fifteen or twenty millions of Catholics, firmly united by a tyrannical faith, trained under the *régime* of the confessional, blindly committed to the will of their priests, and directed by the brains of a few high Jesuits, we shall see how much of a showing there will be for American liberty."

M. Gohier's utterance has aroused unusual interest in the religious press, and his alarmist views are indorsed by more than one Protestant paper. "There was never a greater call for evangelical Protestantism than there is to-day," says *The Herald and Presbyter* (Cincinnati); "and the Papacy was never more of a menace than it is to-day." The Boston *Watchman* (Baptist) thinks it idle to deny that "during the last twenty-five years there has been a decided '*rapprochement*' by public opinion in the United States toward the Roman Church." It continues:

"The genius of Romanism falls in subtly with a very strong tendency of our times. Men crave the voice of authority and the note of certainty. We call this the age of free thought, of inquiry and investigation, but it is also the age of credulity and superstition. Any man or woman who speaks with sufficient positiveness can gain a hearing and a following. Mrs. Eddy does not have to be rational or even intelligible to build up Christian Science 'churches,' she only has to be positive. Protestantism, with its right of private judgment, is not to-day striking a universal note. Many people are tired of inquiry and investigation, they do not want to discover the truth, they want to be told what is true, and they believe what they are told if the speaker is dressed like a prophet and talks like one. All this works directly in the interests of Romanism.

"Our readers will doubtless say that this is a pretty dark and hopeless picture, and so it is unless American citizens are on the alert against any union of church and state, and unless Protestantism rediscovers itself. On the spiritual side what Protestants must do to resist the incoming sacerdotal tendency is to find out whether there is anything so definite and positive in their faith as to justify the note of spiritual certainty, for depend upon it that is what men are eager for. And if we can not give it to them Romanists will."

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THE WARFARÉ BETWEEN THE OLD AND THE NEW THEOLOGY.

AT a recent general pastoral conference of the State Church of Saxe-Meiningen, central Germany, the representatives of the "old" and the "new" schools of theology formulated their views in separate statements. The result, says the Leipzig *Chronik* (No. 26), was to set in striking contrast the antitheses of modern religious thought. The radicals stated their position as follows:

(1) The Babel-Bibel addresses of Professor Delitzsch have caused so much commotion, because in them one of the most serious religious problems confronting Christendom found its expression. Our times are an age of religious longing. A greater number of Christians than ever before do not accept the teachings of orthodox dogmatics.

(2) Orthodox theology is based, on the one hand, on a certain theory of inspiration; and, on the other, on the Aristotelian philosophy.

(3) The traditional theory of inspiration has no foundation in the Scriptures, and is not in harmony with the spirit of the Gospel.

(4) The traditional conceptions concerning God, the world, mankind, the origin and development of things, have been radically changed through the researches of philosophy and the natural sciences, and those researches again are a legitimate fruit of the Reformation. In these changes nothing contrary to, but rather something in accordance with, Providence is to be found.

(5) Christ has redeemed us unto a new life, based on communion with God, love, and the hope of immortality. We are not bound by any letter or ordinance, but solely by the Spirit of Christ, who works only that which is holy and pure and eternal.

(6) The Spirit of God speaks to us through the Scriptures of the Old and the New Testament, but these taken as a whole, and not at all through each and every portion of the Bible in the same way.

(7) Christian doctrine in the future will depend more decidedly upon Christ than was the case formerly. It will emphasize the Christian life that flows out of the faith of the hearts, but will emphasize less than hitherto a confession of faith formulated according to the principles of reason. Religion will no longer be regarded as a matter for theologians and pastors, but will be the expression of the innermost thoughts of men.

Over against these propositions, which express the principles of the "new theology" in a nutshell, the conservatives formulated their views in the following way:

(1) There are no reasons whatever to fear that the views presented in the preceding theses, the acceptance of which is so confidently predicted, will ever become a permanent part of the creed of the Church in general. They are not the fixed and settled results of scientific research, but merely hypotheses and a new philosophy, taught by those who still claim to be Christians, but reject the old gospel in all of its essentials. They are only a repetition of the claims repeatedly made by the old rationalism and other neological schools, to the effect that orthodox Christianity would be crushed out; yet all of these prophecies and predictions have been put to shame.

(2) We cling to the inspiration of the Scriptures, but maintain that neither the whole Church as such, nor any individual in the Church, is bound by any particular theory as to the manner and philosophy of inspiration. The theory of mechanical inspiration has never been adopted by any of the confessions, nor has it ever received churchly sanction, and the positive theology of to-day does not accept it.

(3) Our faith rests not upon the doctrine of inspiration, but upon the Scriptures, for whose authority Christ himself vouches absolutely. The divine truth of the Scriptures has not in the least been shaken by the results of speculation in philosophy or the natural sciences, least of all by the teachings of such neologists as Nietzsche and Haeckel, who really reject all Christianity past and future, while Biblical and churchly Christianity is defended by hosts of great scholars and savants.

(4) The new hypothesis of a salvation based on communion with God, love, and the hope of eternity is nothing else than a revival of the old rationalistic triad of God, Virtue, and Immortality, and over against these we adhere to the doctrine of redemption, as accepted in the second articles of the Apostle's Creed, in harmony with the teachings of the entire New Testament.

(5) With Luther, we regard it as fanaticism to speak of the Spirit of God and of Christ working in us without the regular means of grace, the Word, and the Sacrament. Such a conception is dreamy and visionary.

(6) Our confessions have not been prepared by unreasonable men, but they are not to be interpreted merely in accordance with the principles of reason. Adherence to confessions has never been detrimental to true piety, whether in the case of Luther, or of Wicherer, or of Löhe, or of those many thousands who have been orthodox believers. On the other hand, a genuine heartfelt faith is impossible without some knowledge of the Christian doctrines and dogmas.

(7) We deny that the new theology is based upon Christ more than the old is, more than was the theology of Paul, Luther, and others, to whom Christ was all in all, and whose love for Christ made them martyrs to their faith. What representative of modern theology would be willing to give up his life for *his* creed? We also deny that it is Scriptural or confessional theology that makes Christianity merely a matter of theologians or pastors.

The differences between the "old" and the "new" theology, as thus formulated, are so marked as to lead to the impression that they are irreconcilable. The radicals, however, see no reason why the two schools should not come to some kind of a working agreement. The newest feature of the controversy is that these differences are no longer confined to university lectures and pastoral conferences, but have found their way into the congregations.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CHURCH ATTENDANCE IN LONDON.

A CENSUS of the church-going population of London, covering a period of nearly seven months, was recently taken by the London *Daily News*. The investigation shows that there are 2,600 places of worship in the British metropolis, and that the average attendance at Sunday morning and evening services is as follows:

Church of England	430,153
Free churches	416,225
Roman Catholic	93,572
Other services	62,990
	1,002,940

It is calculated that out of every hundred present at morning services, thirty-five attend in the evening. On the basis of this computation, about 840,000 different persons attend church in London every Sunday, out of a total population of 4,536,541. Dr. Robertson Nicoll, the editor of *The British Weekly*, thinks it fair to estimate that every worshiper represents two others who are occasionally present or would like to be if they could, and who are connected with some branch of the Church. So he multiplies the number of church attendants by three, making a total church-going population of 2,500,000, and draws the conclusion that London, "in spite of all its sin and sorrow, is by far the most Christian and the most moral city among the great capitals of the world." The Boston *Congregationalist*, however, thinks that the facts do not warrant a conclusion so optimistic. It comments:

"To find on the most favorable estimate that there are to-day in London probably 2,000,000 people who apparently have no use for the churches is a startling fact. It need not fill one with despair, but it should incite to serious thought and greater energy. When half the population of any English or American community has not the slightest connection with or interest in the Church, certainly its work can be looked upon as only just begun. We trust that London is exceptional in this particular. We should be sorry to think that in the average English or American community of, say, one thousand persons, four hundred of them were untouched by the Gospel. Of course London gathers in all sorts and conditions of men, but if it is from the point of view of church attendance the most Christian city in the world, we wonder what the facts would reveal regarding New York, Chicago, Berlin, or Paris."

New York, it appears, can show a better record in the matter of

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church attendance than London can. According to a census taken last November by the Church News Association, the average Sunday attendance on Manhattan Island is 451,731, out of a total population of 1,850,093.

PROTESTANT ESTIMATES OF THE NEW POPE.

THE comment of the Protestant press upon the character of Pius X. is for the most part of a friendly and even cordial kind, and is doing much to confirm the favorable first impressions of the new Pontiff's qualities. "His Holiness will start with the best wishes of the whole world," says *The Living Church* (Milwaukee). And *The Western Christian Advocate* (Cincinnati) adds: "The new Pope answers the only requirements of America—that he be modern, sympathetic, and intelligent." *The Outlook* observes that Pius X. is "a picturesque personality, in the best sense of the word"; and goes on to say:

"Those who have been in the papal apartments since the new *régime* began have found an unprecedented crowd there, in which the democratic element was conspicuous. It is even alleged that 'any reasonable cause will now procure an audience with the supreme pontiff.' Furthermore, Piux X. departed from the usual papal custom of dining with no one but princes; he actually invited Abbé Perosi, the priest-composer, to his private table. It is believed that all Vatican methods will be modernized by Pius X.; at all events, there has already been an admirable simplicity and despatch in instituting changes. To us in this country the most important event of the week was the Pope's reception of the American pilgrims. As this was not only the first delegation to be received by him, but was received the day after the papal election—an unprecedented event—the honor which the Pope thus pays to the Church in this country will certainly be appreciated. Pius X. also received Cardinal Gibbons in private audience, and in a long conversation renewed his expressions of interest in America, and said that in order to become thoroughly acquainted with questions connected with the United States he would like to have the cardinal remain in Rome for some time. After his audience Cardinal Gibbons presented to the Pope the rector of the American Catholic University at Washington. It will be gratifying to liberals, Protestant and Roman Catholic alike, to know that the Pope promises to do all possible to further the interests of the university."

The Independent comments in the same strain:

"We do not know yet what Pope Pius X. is or what he is likely to do. We know only good of him; but that good is in the line of personal character and local administration; and what he may be as a statesman, and what may be his attitude toward the progressive thought and learning of the world, we know not. It is very much to know that he is not taken with the pomps and gauds which would make of the Pope a living idol to be worshiped. He appears to be the sort of man who would want to kick the lips that would kiss his toe, the kind of a man whom Dr. McGlynn wanted to see, who would walk down Broadway in a frock-coat and a silk hat; and so far the prospect is bright. . . . . It is its 'Americanism,' in the true sense, which makes the Catholic Church of the United States the most loyal, most active, and most progressive branch of the Roman communion. That comes out of our popular government, our free schools, and especially our complete independence of church and state. We do not, we can not, know; but we have a large expectation that Pius X., despite the name he chose, will have the sense to allow and approve the prosperous progress of the Church in this country."

The Christian Evangelist (St. Louis) finds a resemblance in the appearance of Pius X. to that of the late Phillips Brooks. "His countenance," it says, "is frank and open, without a suggestion of the Italian subtlety which has characterized most of his predecessors." The same paper continues:

"It is said that he bought a round-trip ticket from Venice when he came to Rome to attend the conclave, but the return coupon will probably go unused. It certainly will if he follows the precedent of the last two popes in confining himself within the Vatican. It would, however, be an excellent opportunity to establish a new custom. There is no real limitation placed upon the Pope's movements. He can go where he pleases, and with the pomp and circumstance of visiting royalty if he pleases. Of course the Pope can invest himself with a certain atmosphere of mystery and awe by withdrawing from the world and professing to be a prisoner. But thinking people, even among Catholics, are not seriously impressed by that pretense. It is greatly to be desired that the new Pope shall see as much of the world as possible, and that he shall occasionally go to places where his progress will not be accompanied by a wave of bowing heads and bending knees. A tour through the United States or Great Britain incognito would do wonders for him. But, of course, he will not take it."

The New York *Churchman* also thinks that the Pope is likely to remain the "prisoner of the Vatican." But "he is the man of the modern, unconventional life. He turned to the telephone as soon as his election was accomplished to notify a friend." We quote further:

"The organization of which he is the head is too great to be turned aside or seriously affected by any one man, but his election shows that the organization itself has changed. With the loss of temporal power at its center, its entire framework becomes more ecclesiastical and less political. This can be seen in America also. Thirty years ago Roman bishops and archbishops exercised in some of our larger cities a political influence which they no longer sway. Their personal influence, their social relations have strengthened and widened. But they are no longer as active in politics, where even as late as 1880 they were constantly cited, quoted, and treated with. The election of Sarto is an important step in a change which makes the Roman communion a Church in and among other churches and not a state among states."

The Presbyterian Banner (Pittsburg) says:

"Protestantism has nothing to expect from Pius X. more than it received from Leo XIII. It is interested in his personality and character as the head of the largest communion of Christians in the world. But while the Pope has changed, the papacy is practically the same. It will maintain the same pretensions of supreme authority, teach the same errors of doctrine, and continue to deny the precious rights and liberties that Protestantism wrested from it at the cost of a century of struggle and blood. The character of the Pope does not change the essential character of the papacy, and Protestantism will still confront it and maintain its own right and mission. Nevertheless, it is a matter of interest to Protestants and to the whole world that the Pope of Rome should be a good man, pure in character, pious in spirit, and able and wise in the administration of his great office. He also is an instrument in the hands of God and is not outside of the kingdom which is to redeem the world. Pius X. appears to be such a man, and for this we are thankful."

DECAY OF THE CONSCIOUSNESS OF SIN.

THERE are tendencies in the religious world which would seem to indicate a changing attitude toward the problem of sin. The revival of interest in Emerson, occasioned by the centenary celebrations, has helped to accentuate this trend. No part of Emerson's philosophy has been more keenly discussed than his attitude toward sin—his "denial of sin," as it is termed in some quarters—and attention has been called to the similarity existing between his teaching on this point and the doctrine of "Christian Science," the "New Thought," and other modern cults. Even in more orthodox circles the feeling is taking root that too much emphasis has been laid in the past upon the consciousness of sin. Prof. George A. Coe, of Northwestern University, devotes a chapter of his new book, "The Religion of a Mature Mind," to a consideration of this subject, and his conclusions elicit expressions both of approval and of dissent in the religious papers. He writes:

"From the days of Paul until now the Christian conception of life has been to a remarkable extent dominated by the thought of deliverance from sin. The fall of man and his bondage to evil

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have been looked upon as the ultimate reason for the whole Christian scheme. The life and death of Christ, the whole history of the chosen people which preceded, and the whole spread of the kingdom of God which followed, have been conceived as a remedial process, a method of restoring what had been lost. Under this view the destiny of each man is simply escape or failure to escape from sin and its consequences. Here has been found the motive and the method of the Christian propaganda in both heathen and Christian lands. The basis of Christian experience has been found in a previous experience of alienation; and personal religious culture, even the religious nurture of children, has been controlled by the all-pervading thought of sin."

The time has come, says Professor Coe, to ask why the conception of sin should be allowed so dominant a place in Christian thought. "Certainly the religious instinct of mankind at large, as shown in the history of religion, gives to the sense of sin no such place as this. Religion does not arise through consciousness of guilt, nor is this the chief factor in the religious development of the world; nor did the teachings of Jesus give it this place of prominence." The writer continues:

PROF. GEORGE A. COE, OF NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY,

Whose new book, "The Religion of a Mature Mind," is exciting some controversy in religious circles.

Courtesy of F. H. Revell Company.

"With Paul, however, we find a rich development of the idea of sin—its entrance into the world, the ruin wrought by it, the sense of alienation and despair, the need of reconciliation, the work of Christ as deliverer and reconciler. This is not the place for undertaking to account for this phase of Paul's thinking, except in a rough, general way. It is sufficient to note that his training as a Pharisee, his personal experience, the natural reaction of a temperament like his in contact with the sins of the ancient world, would tend to produce a specially keen appreciation of divine law, transgression, condemnation, and justification.

"That the same attitude should be characteristic of theology for many generations was no less natural. For the contrast between the pure teachings and the life of Jesus and the moral decay of the Roman world, together with the persecutions which the religion of love endured, could not but create a sense of intense contrast between sin and righteousness, a deep realization of the world's sinfulness, and vivid insight into the need of Christ because of sin. Add to this that the omnipresent, organizing genius of Rome begot a habit of thinking personal relations under legal and judicial forms, and it will not appear strange that Christian thought consolidated so firmly about the notion of sin and violated law."

But even if conditions existed in the past which made an exaggerated emphasis upon sin more or less inevitable, the Christianity of to-day fronts quite other conditions. A reaction has already set in, declares Professor Coe, against formerly prevalent views. The sense of sin has declined (1) because it arose from conceptions of human depravity which no longer exist; (2) because it made "personal salvation" the end of all religion, and appealed to selfish motives; and (3) because the modern tendency is to emphasize not evil, but good, in every sphere of life. We quote, in conclusion:

"The Christian consciousness is moving toward a point where the supreme question of life will be not, 'Am I saved?' but, 'What am I good for?' Not, 'Does God pardon and accept me?' but, 'How can I contribute most to the progress of the kingdom of God?' . . . What the Christian world needs is a new sense of guilt, a realization on the part of each of us that I am taking part in the sin of the world, that I am responsible for its misery to the extent to which I might prevent the one and relieve the other. Is there evil in my family? I can not help bearing the burden of it. We must come to a similar sense of solidarity with respect to all the larger groups to which we belong. Is the government of my city corrupt? I must carry the burden of this corruption on my own soul. Is there wrong-doing and misery anywhere within my reach? I must say to my own soul, 'That, too, art thou!' The guilt is mine as long as I have talents, time, gold, which I might devote to the bettering of conditions. Thus it is with all our human relations. We have just one thing to do in life, and that is to build up the kingdom of God. There is no other measure of success, no other measure of responsibility, no other measure of sin."

The "Greatest Preacher of the Nineteenth Century."—The late Dr. Joseph Parker once declared that, in his opinion, Frederick William Robertson, of Brighton, was "the man of the keenest insight into Biblical revelation that has lived in this age." This judgment is shared by an American clergyman, the Rev. G. L. White, of New Hampton, N. H., who discusses in the pages of *The Homiletic Review* (August) the question, Who was the greatest preacher of the nineteenth century? He writes:

"If the dictum of Carlyle be true that 'the merit of originality is not novelty but sincerity,' Robertson was one of the most original of men. If to speak the word that will stand the test of time, will find its way at last to all hearts and unlock the secrets of man's life and destiny, will stay the heart in the time of storm, then Robertson was a prophet, and no one in our modern day a better. His love for Christ was so great that he seldom spoke of loving Him, and it was so mingled with veneration that his voice grew solemn in ordinary conversation, and he would often pause before he spoke His name. To him Christ was no subject of speculation, a theological puzzle, but rather to him

> The Word had breath and wrought
> With human hands the creed of creeds
> In loveliness of perfect deeds
> More strong than all poetic thought.

"It is not too much to say that no man of the nineteenth century saw more deeply into the heart of Christ than Robertson, or lived his life more completely, or has left evidences of a love and loyalty that will live and grow with the years, equal to those he has left. That, after fifty years since his going, he holds on his way so well, and, in the opinion of some of the ripest scholars of our time, was the greatest preacher of the nineteenth century, speaks volumes concerning the consummate genius and worth of the man."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

JOHN ALEXANDER DOWIE is appealing to his followers for $2,000,000 to develop the institutions and industries of Zion City.

A TRACT of over one thousand acres on the Hudson River, near West Point, has been purchased by a New York corporation, and will be used to establish a Baptist Chautauqua.

ON August 13 Archbishop Farley, of New York, was invested with the pallium by Mgr. Falconio, the Apostolic Delegate to the United States, in St. Patrick's Cathedral. Impressive ritual marked the reception by the metropolitan of the symbol of his high authority. Among those who participated in the service were Archbishop Quigley, of Chicago, and many of the most distinguished of the clergy and laity in the American Catholic world.

THE Methodist hymnal commission, which recently met at Plymouth, Mass., to edit a book of choral worship for the use of Methodists, North and South, has made some progress toward the accomplishment of its task, and will reassemble in December at Washington. Its labors, in the opinion of the Springfield *Republican*, "mark a considerable step toward the desired reunion of the church South and the church North."

THE long-delayed Henry Ward Beecher memorial in Brooklyn will probably take the form of a building directly opposite to Plymouth Church. "The plans," says *The Outlook*, "have not yet been decided upon in detail, but they will be arranged, it is expected, so as to make the building, or buildings, suitable to serve both as a repository for books, pictures, and other articles pertaining to Mr. Beecher and the Beecher family, and also as a library and place of recreation and instruction."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

CONSTITUTIONAL INTERPRETATION IN AUSTRALIA.

ALTHO the constitution (or "Commonwealth Act") of the Commonwealth of Australia provides for the creation of a tribunal corresponding to the Supreme Court of the United States, no such body has yet been provided for by the federal parliament. However, Sir Edmund Barton, the Commonwealth Premier, has sanctioned the introduction of a bill for the creation of a "federal high court," the consequence being an outburst of denunciation in the labor press. *The Review of Reviews for Australasia* (Melbourne) comments:

"The first great measure of the new session is a bill for the creation of a federal high court. It is to consist of five judges, and will cost, Mr. Deakin [the Commonwealth's Attorney-General] calculates, £30,000 [about $150,000] a year; a calculation which, since it leaves out the cost of buildings, libraries, etc., is visibly inadequate. A completely equipped high court would probably cost at least £60,000 [about $300,000] a year to keep running. Mr. Deakin has expended much sonorous eloquence in support of the proposal. The new court, he contends, is the inevitable crown of the federal constitution, which must have for its own interpretation a tribunal indigenous in character and sympathetic in atmosphere. Sir Edmund Barton delivered in support of the high court bill the only speech with a note of conviction it in the House has heard from him since he took office as Prime Minister. He is a lawyer by training and bent of intellect; a politician only by accident, and in defiance of nature. And to crown the federal constitution with a stately legal tribunal for its interpretation is a business about which Sir Edmund Barton is capable of being eloquent, and even energetic. The second reading of the measure was carried by nine votes; but that majority itself is suspected to be the result of a bargain. The Labor party do not love the measure; but they have voted for it on Bismarck's *do ut des* principle. . . .

LORD TENNYSON,
Son of the poet, soon to retire from the post of Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia.

"But public opinion outside political circles is undoubtedly against the bill. In a population of less than four millions there are six supreme courts already in existence, and common sense asks why should a seventh be created, bigger and more costly than any of the others? Such a tribunal is surely a luxury for which we can afford to wait. If a federal high court is necessary, it could be created without additional cost by simply constituting the Chief Justices of the States such a tribunal. Ministers, however, will not hear of this alternative; and the federal parliament itself, if such great offices have to be distributed, would probably resent any attempt to place them outside its own ranks."

There is reason to believe that the federal high court may not be created just yet after all, according to the Melbourne *Argus*. "The outburst of public indignation," it says, "at parliament entering in any shape on such a premature expenditure as is involved in a federal judiciary . . . has had a most pronounced effect." We quote further from the same Australian daily:

"The Government found itself deserted by so many of its supporters that it abandoned the clause which confers original jurisdiction on the high court without daring to face a division.

"The effect of striking out this clause is that the court will be confined to appellate jurisdiction, that three judges will be ample for the work, and that in many other ways the expenditure on the judiciary will be reduced. It is true that the Attorney-General stated his intention to ask the committee at a later stage to reinstate the sub-clause which confers original jurisdiction on the court in any matter 'arising under the constitution or involving its interpretation,' but, if this were conceded, all other primary jurisdiction might as well be conferred. The cases which do not arise under the constitution, or in some way involve its interpretation, would be few indeed. The committee limited the court to appellate jurisdiction avowedly on the score of economy. The economy would almost all disappear if the Attorney-General were to succeed in his expressed intention. Possibly he will discover that the temper of members is against him, and will not revive the subject. It would involve another very long debate, which would end in another defeat for the Government, unless members were prepared to stultify themselves.

"We urged, when the question arose this session, that if Parliament was bent on setting up a federal judiciary, it should for the present be content with a court of appeal consisting of three judges. The committee will, of course, follow up last night's decision by reducing the number of judges proposed in the bill to three, and this will be an ample judicial equipment for years to come. The Prime Minister urged very strongly last week that the original jurisdiction of the court was of even greater importance under the constitution than the hearing of appeals. We do not accept this view, for we feel certain that all cases of prime importance will reach the high court, which will thus be able to set its stamp on federal law from the beginning, and give it coherence and consistency. . . . The high court in Canada hears appeals only, and the Supreme Court of the United States has far less primary jurisdiction than the bill proposed to bestow on our new-born Commonwealth court."

BALKAN ALARMS.

A WEAK Turkish empire—the most convenient neighbor for Russia. This, declares the Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung*, is the thread that will guide us through the labyrinth of Balkan complications, which have now assumed a phase portending a possible outbreak between Bulgaria and the Sultan. Russian policy in the Balkans is one of the safeguards against foreign influence there and against the "great Bulgarian idea." The great idea in question, we are assured by the Berlin organ, conflicts hopelessly with Russia's dream of supremacy on the Bosporus. "Constantinople must become Russian some day. The realization of this dream, involving, to all appearance, a European war, has been indefinitely put off, and only those who think they have something to gain from such a conflict can desire a Russo-Turkish war." The bearings of this upon European policy in general and upon the Balkan problem in particular are further set forth. "Isolated Great Britain is turning toward France. Russia, who derives no support from France in carrying out a Balkan policy, is finding this support in Austria-Hungary, and is powerfully aided in the process by the attitude of Germany. The combination of these three Powers constitutes the force arrayed against the great Bulgarian idea and in favor of the scheme of Macedonian reform. Great Britain and France are pursuing a policy diametrically opposed to this." The European press shows no disposition to take up the train of thought thus outlined. On the contrary, it pays almost exclusive attention to the local prospect. Will there be war? The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, while admitting the situation to be serious, thinks not, and in any event a war would involve only Turkey and Bulgaria. The *Dresdener Nachrichten* takes a similar view, remarking:

"If there exists anywhere in the Balkans a design to let loose the forces of war, it is to Bulgaria that such a design must be attributed, primarily. The internal political situation of Bulgaria is of so critical a nature that the men who rule the country might easily

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arrive at the doubtful conclusion that affords the only avenue of escape. If this scatterbrained thought is translated into action notwithstanding the outspoken and emphatic opposition of the two Powers chiefly interested, Austria-Hungary and Russia, there will still remain no reason at all to fear that a Turko-Bulgarian war must disturb the peace of Europe. A Bulgaro-Servian war and a Greco-Turkish war came and went without setting the world in flames."

The real purpose of the disturbers in the Balkans, according to reports that have reached the *Lokal-Anzeiger* (Berlin), is to bring about such a state of affairs in Macedonia and Adrianople that the Powers signatory to the Berlin treaty must finally intervene. The *Politische Korrespondenz* (Vienna), whose sources of information on Balkan questions are of the best, explains what has been called "the flight" of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria from his dominions upon the basis of "lying reports" concerning a conspiracy, formed by military officers, with objects similar to those of the men who wiped out the dynasty at Belgrade. The long-continued absence of the Bulgarian prince from his princedom has led to infinite comment. The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) says:

"It is to be hoped, for the sake of peace in the Balkans, that the departure of Prince Ferdinand is not a flight and that it is merely a question of a false alarm. The Prince of Bulgaria has evidently been guilty of serious faults. He has not always sacrificed his personal ambitions to the general interest, and he has been too eager to free himself completely from the suzerainty of Turkey and to aggrandize his dominions at the expense of the Ottoman Empire. But he was always pushed in this direction by his subjects, and he had the utmost difficulty in reconciling the plans of Russia, whose will he had to submit to, with the aspirations of the Bulgarian nation. The only thing known with some certainty is that Prince Ferdinand will not systematically disturb the peace of the Balkans as long as Russia does not give him leave, for he can accomplish nothing without the efficient support of the St. Petersburg Government. Now, as Russia aims particularly at the maintenance of the *status quo* in the Balkans for the present, Prince Ferdinand must perforce postpone until later on realization of his vast projects. Were some other prince placed on the throne of Bulgaria the situation might not remain unchanged, and perhaps there would be a serous peril to face. If the Bulgarian people force Prince Ferdinand to abdicate, it will be because they do not find him resolute enough to go forward against Turkey. The condition that will be attached to the acceptance of the crown by any other prince can only be a pledge to enter unconditionally into the views of the Bulgarian nationalists. Whither such a situation would inevitably tend is plain. It would amount to a leap in the dark at the very time when in Turkey powerful forces are being brought to bear upon the Sultan to induce him to put an end once for all, and by violent methods, to the tactics of the Bulgarians. The final departure of Prince Ferdinand must, therefore, be regarded as a most unfortunate political event."

The key to disturbances in the Balkans is always to be sought outside the Balkan peninsula, the London *Times* assures the world. The turbulent populations of that region are "too frequently puppets whose strings are pulled from a distance," while the outlines of the situation presented by the prospect of war are thus sketched by the British organ:

"Whenever one of the minor [Balkan] states shows signs of prosperity and of the development of an independent policy, the Sultan is worked upon to interfere with the process. When he is thought to have done enough mischief and to be about to score a success on his own account, he receives a peremptory order to stop. Turkey and the independent state are alike weakened, and the Power that stirred up all the trouble poses as the benevolent savior of a Christian population from Turkish violence. Bulgaria has been getting a little too independent, and the present Bulgarian Government is not quite to the taste of St. Petersburg. Therefore the Sultan may think himself at liberty to take strong measures, and chastise the presumption of his neighbor with a minimum of risk to himself. If he is foolish enough to indulge in any such rash speculation, as he did in the case of Greece, then one of two things must happen. If he gets the better of Bulgaria, he will be stopped in mid-career, and the Bulgarian Government will have to pay in submission to Russian influence for its salvation in the hour of need. If, on the other hand, the Sultan should not fare so well, the war will go on as long as is thought convenient, and when the time comes to end it Bulgaria will find that she has not won nearly so much as Turkey has lost. This is the regulation game, and the astonishing thing is that neither Turk nor Christian ever seems to see it. The Sultan is credited with being one of the most wary and suspicious men in Europe, yet he has been played upon before now as if he were a green schoolboy, and if he is not very careful he will find that he has overreached himself or been overreached again in the good old way. He has already some thirty battalions on the Bulgarian frontier, which, let him say what he pleases, is an excessive and provocative provision against marauding bands, even if the worst that it said of them be true. The Bulgarians say, and are no doubt encouraged to believe, that these thirty battalions are intended for the invasion of Bulgaria. Steps are being taken to confront them with an equal number of Bulgarian battalions, and we already hear calculations of the strength of the Bulgarian army and the rapidity with which general mobilization can be carried out. All this means, unless it is promptly checked, a state of things in which war can easily be precipitated by any carefully arranged accident."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

VATICAN POLICY.

PIUS X. has met with certain obstacles in the selection of a Secretary of State, a fact which is significant of the new direction about to be given to Vatican diplomacy, according to some of the newspapers of the continent of Europe. It has not escaped observation that the cardinals hitherto named in connection with this important office are all more or less affiliated with the so-called liberal group, liberal tendencies being, according to the *Figaro* (Paris), those most in favor with the new sovereign pontiff. At the same time, declares this paper, Pius X. enjoys the respect of the higher Vatican officials because of "his goodness, his simplicity, his gentleness, and his lovable disposition." We quote further:

"Sarto barely escaped never rising out of the lower ranks of the clergy. At forty he was still a parish priest at Salzano, where fortune began to smile upon him, thanks to the kindness of the bishop, who made him his coadjutor. After a short residence in the Mantua bishopric, he was, in 1893, appointed to the patriarchate of Venice. This act created a new source of conflict between the church and the state, which did not fail to assume some aspect of the struggle regarding investitures in France. The Italian Government, then inspired by the Jacobinism of Crispi, claimed, as heir to the Venetian republic, the right of naming the Patriarch of Venice. Leo XIII. turned a deaf ear. Sarto was deprived of his official confirmation and of the enjoyment of the temporalities of the patriarchate until a day came when a bargain was concluded at the expense of the French Lazarists of Ethiopia. The Italian ministry granted the official recognition on condition that the French monks in Ethiopia be replaced by Italian Franciscans. It may, therefore, be said that on that occasion the Holy See and the Italian Government settled their difference upon the back of the Lazarists. Sarto is worshiped in Venice. The Venetians love him for his modesty, his affability, and the saintliness of his character. He repays them in kind and does not carry on a traffic in his blessings. His hand is always uplifted, not to strike, but to bless."

Of the cardinals suggested for the office of Secretary of State, Agliardi, according to the *Figaro*, "is a Socialist, or at least so it is declared"; Cavagnis "is only a radical." "But we must remember that the terms socialist and radical have, in the ecclesiastical world, only a relative and limited signification." Vincenzo Vannutelli, brother of the cardinal whose name was so generally exploited during the recent conclave, "is a conciliatory spirit, who can nourish little sympathy with the irreconcilable attitude of Rampolla. Rampolla knew this and long distrusted him." At the same time we are warned against concluding that the Vatican can be made to alter its present attitude in European diplomacy, even by the influence of a Pope infused with a spirit opposed to the tone of the curia. The Paris *Temps* gives utterance to similar

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prognostications. "The political policy of Leo XIII.," it declares, "can not but be that which the new Pope will have to carry on because in the present state of the world's affairs it is the only one suitable for the Church." A Roman Catholic correspondent of *The Guardian* (London) says on this subject:

"The one item of importance is the attitude of the Italian Pope toward Italy. That a pontiff must be 'intransigent' on this point is not quite the truth. A perpetual 'intransigence' is impossible—for one reason, because the Popes would find themselves in the midst of an Italy no longer Catholic. The *non expedit* [papal prohibition from voting at Italian national elections] can not last forever, since, with the development of Italian nationality, it would cease to be obeyed by the superior portion of the population. I have pointed out before that it is already so largely disregarded that the Vatican evades putting the numbers to the test. Some one, therefore, must begin the change. That some one, it was hoped by many, would have been Leo himself. It was urged that Pius IX. could never cease his protest against the violation of the property of the church of which he was the trustee, bound to hand it on intact to his successor; but that Leo, tho he had the same obligations, had never inherited or 'been seized' of the Papal States. A similar difficulty is said to have troubled the late Queen Victoria at the proposed disestablishment of the Church in Ireland. The reasons for desiring a 'religious,' not a political pope—a man with a religious ideal, not a political scheme of his pontificate—are, of course, many and obvious; not the least, however, at the present juncture, is the consideration that a non-Catholic population round the papacy would be worse than a population hostile politically. Signs are not wanting that it is not only the anti-religious party in Italy who are making capital out of the perpetual protest of the Holy See, but that the Protestants are also making anti-Catholic capital of it. As has been already said in these columns, the Protestant party as yet is not important in Italy or in Rome, but its views, propagated in several Italian cities by newspapers and periodicals, added to those of the free-thinking party, help to form a current of opinion capable of neutralizing any advantage which the Vatican may hope to reap by its unremitting attitude of protest. . . . . .

"The present position can not, as I say, last forever. Those senators and deputies of the moderate party who understand the 'Roman question' better than either the anticlericals or the Protestant sects, both of which, as we see, are helping to keep 'reconciliation' at bay, do not credit the papacy with any desire to come to terms with Italy. They argue that the reconciliation once effected, the Holy See would settle down to the rank of an Italian bishopric, of the Italian primacy; that terms with Italy would mean the demise of the *episcopus episcoporum*. That this should be foreseen, even erroneously, goes some long way to justify the Vatican protest against the events of 1848-70; and the immense interest of the situation can be gaged when we consider that the present condition can not endure. One of the dreams of the 'liberal Catholics' is the substitution of what they like to call 'a constitutional monarchy for the absolute monarchy of the Pope. The 'Roman question' might conceivably assist this consummation more speedily than any reform from within the Church. A papacy reconciled with Italy might in time signify constitutionalism as regards the non-Italian members of the episcopate—the position of a dignified council of Christendom in place of that of so many papal suffragans. There were some curious sporadic examples of overtures between the 'Blacks' and 'Whites' there [in Rome] this spring, which do not appear to have excited comment either in France or England. Yet they were sufficiently remarkable for those who watch the arrangement of the pieces on the Roman chess-board. At the recent Historical Congress, Monsignor Duchesne accepted the King's invitation to dine at the Quirinal, an instance unique of its kind since 1870. Contemporaneously, Leo XIII. made a point of addressing his conversation to distinguished 'Whites' at Vatican audiences, especially noticing the son of a Cavourite who had entered Rome by the breach in Porta Pia on the twentieth of September."

"It is probable," according to the London *Spectator*, "that, with one or two exceptions, all the cardinals wish the 'patrimony of St. Peter' restored":

"They all resent its loss as an indignity done to the great and, as most of them believe, divinely favored, organization in which they are still the recognized chief personages, an indignity which reveals to all men that the world has become stronger than the Church. The Archbishop of Canterbury would feel the same to-morrow if he and his order were dismissed from the House of Lords. They all feel that if it were restored, they themselves would be safer from secular attack, that discipline in the highest ranks of the hierarchy could be more perfectly maintained, and that the papal throne, which they regard, apart from any supernatural powers in its occupant, as a sort of keystone in their arch of empire, would be less dependent upon the fluctuating contributions of half-reluctant subscribers. They all, we say, feel these things more or less; but the degrees in which they will postpone to these feelings more spiritual, or at all events more ecclesiastical, considerations differ very widely."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE POWERS IN THE FAR EAST.

THE immediate problem in the Far East, involving much press discussion of war possibilities, is declared to be the result of the conflict of point of view between Great Britain and her ally, Japan. To Great Britain, we are told, the question of Manchuria and Korea is merely part of the larger question of Asia. If Great Britain can prevent Russia from coming down to warm water through Persia, Mongolia, and Tibet, she can shelve the Manchurian and Korean question to a certain extent. Not so Japan. To Japan the preservation of the integrity of Korea, where Russia is concerned, is vital. This is the source of her anxiety regarding recent events in Manchuria, and has led to some explosions of war sentiment in the Tokyo press as well as to a manifesto by Japanese university professors in favor of war. The result is, says the press of continental Europe, that the London *Times* is earnestly preaching peace to the Japanese. There are other international features of the case thus expounded by the *Frankfurter Zeitung:*

"Scarcely had the news been cabled over the ocean that the Manchurian problem had been brought nearer to a solution by an agreement between the United States and Russia than an outcry arose in the British public press. It was universally proclaimed that a warlike disposition was becoming more and more evident in Japan, directed against Russia, and that it was not impossible for a war to break out between these two Powers. Sensational information regarding movements of troops in east Asia was cabled over. To this was added the assertion that a remarkable obscurity involved the contents and political significance of the Russo-American compact, an obscurity not yet dispelled, altho the formal assurances of the Department of State at Washington left no doubt as to the conclusion of some agreement. Even in British diplomatic circles there is some doubt regarding this agreement, apparently. This, at any rate, may be inferred from the very vague observations of the Under-Secretary of the British Foreign Office, Lord Cranborne, in the House of Commons. In the speech of this minister was very plainly revealed the vexation experienced by the British Government at the prospect that the United States will arrive at an independent understanding with Russia regarding the Far East and leave Great Britain and Japan or Great Britain alone with the dour Muscovite. Cranborne also said that he doubted if Russia is so unified internally as might be expected in a despotism. So uncourtly a remark regarding another great power by a minister in active service can be explained only on the ground of deep vexation. The disturbance in the British press attained greater force, altho nobody else was disturbed by it. The Stock Exchange retained its self-possession completely. Later a telegram from Hongkong was made public, according to which an agent in the Russian secret service in Peking formally declared that war between Russia and Japan would be declared in a few days. A secret-service agent—formally declaring—awful! But in the past few days the situation has again changed. The British papers, conspicuously the London *Times*, again contain important despatches which do, indeed, express anxiety regarding the future, but for the moment reject all possibility of a collision. Japan at present is not thinking of war. We think along the same lines. And still another despatch announces that the United States Government, in spite of all fears and contradictory reports, is firmly convinced that it has reached an understanding with Russia regard-

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ing the Manchurian question, and that definite articles of agreement will shortly be signed.

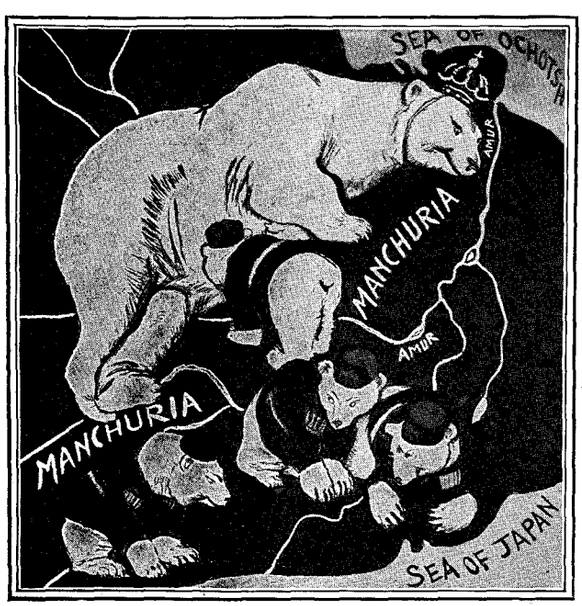
"It is not easy to comprehend from all this precisely what sort of an agreement has been arrived at. It will be remembered that not many days have passed since a conference of high Russian officials was held. The Russian war minister Kuropatkin, who had just returned from a visit to Japan and a tour of inspection through Russian east Asia, was present. What business was transacted at this conference is unknown to outsiders. But that the Russians were in an emphatic mood is shown by the words which Kuropatkin spoke at the laying of the corner-stone of a church in Port Arthur. He hoped the city would prove an impregnable fortress against all foes, how numerous soever they might be or whencesoever they might come. A bold wish certainly for the occasion of a church festival. Other points settled by the conference are shown in the satisfaction which the Russians expressed at the growing might of their empire in those regions. It seems that they made merry at the notion that Russia is thinking of the evacuation of Manchuria. Immediately after the receipt of these details, scarcely calculated tho they are to encourage the idea of universal reconciliation, the world is amazed by the news that Russia has yielded to the long-applied pressure of the United States and will open a few ports in Manchuria—how many and how located not being definitely specified—to international trade. So at any rate Mr. Hay announced semi-officially in Washington. Many were the laurels heaped upon the United States Secretary of State by the American and British press. It was seen, to be sure, that if this concession on the part of Russia meant anything it meant that the Czar would not evacuate Manchuria, but would annex it outright. Manifestly, Russian authority has advanced so far that foreigners in a few ports can do no more mischief. At the same time, if the region is no longer to be wrested from Russia, it is at least a source of gratification that there will be an open door to trade. Now comes the further announcement that the ports really are to be opened—mention has been made of Mukden and Ta-tung-kau—only after Manchuria has been evacuated by Russia. This means a postponement of the whole business to the Greek kalends.

GRAND DUKE VLADIMIR.

He is said in England to be using his influence with the Russian bureaucracy unfavorably to the United States.

Then Count Cassini, Russia's ambassador in Washington, who is now in Europe on leave, told a Paris journalist in the course of an interview that he was entirely unaware that he had come to any agreement with Mr. Hay respecting Manchuria. This leads to the inference that the agreement was reached, since Count Cassini left on leave, between his representative and the United States Government. This should be noted. Then China contributed her element to the discussion. Prince Ching, head of the Foreign Office in Peking, wrote to Mr. Conger, who represents the United States there, that the Chinese Government could not open ports in Manchuria if Russian troops were occupying them. This should be noted even more carefully. Has Russia been double-faced and ordered the Chinese, who rely upon their formal possession of Manchuria, to refuse to foreign Powers an advantage which Russia herself would gladly grant? The British press has stated that this is the real truth of the situation. We are not thoroughly informed respecting the methods of Russian policy, but it seems to us incredible that the Americans will let themselves be fooled in this fashion.

"The bearings of the question are still essentially unchanged. The United States declares again and again that it has reached an agreement with Russia the purport of which is the occasion of divergence of view among the parties to it. The remarkable statements of Count Cassini and Prince Ching have been replied to with unusual self-restraint by Washington. Apparently the United States has determined to withdraw from the Manchurian affair. What consideration Russia has offered will in time be seen. And in this very intention of the United States may be found an explanation of the wild alarm in the British press. It is desired to have the United States withdraw from its agreement with Russia. It is asserted that the Japanese are getting ready for war in order to make the Americans believe it, not the Japanese. Great Britain has no motive for urging her Asiatic allies into war. Altho her treaty of alliance does not oblige Great Britain to take part in a war between Japan and Russia alone, she can not permit her ally to be drawn unsupported into a struggle that might be fatal to Japan and thus destroy a potent weapon that Great Britain must



THE BEAR AND HER PROGENY.

How her evacuation of Manchuria is proceeding.

—*Ulk* (Berlin).

TOKENS.

"You slay Jews, while I burn niggers."

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

RUSSIA IN EUROPE AND RUSSIA IN ASIA.

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hold in readiness for the conflict with Russia. On their own account the men in London are certainly not desirous of war.

"As we have made passing allusion to the foreign press, we shall conclude with a glance at that of France. It is especially interesting to study it now since the new friendship of France with Great Britain is receiving its first strain through the intensifying of Anglo-Russian antagonism. When circumstances make it inexpedient to play the part of the rejoicing third person, it is desirable to appear in the character of honest broker. This is the line taken by the French press. It warns—a policy in which we, from the German point of view, wholly coincide. When warnings are given, it is necessary to remind the fighting cocks of the weak places in their respective perches. This is what the *Temps* is doing. It says to Japan that notwithstanding her praiseworthy ambition she has not yet attained the size of her colossal opponent. It also gives Russia a delicate hint. Like many giants, says the *Temps*, Russia does not enjoy internally the advantage of a robust constitution. This warning to the overfed giant to beware of excess and to restrict his diet is certainly delicious."

The attention bestowed by the German daily upon the utterances of the French press is deemed a display of good judgment by the newspapers of Europe generally. The steady inclination of British world politics in the direction of France is said to be something of a portent to Russia, the companion of France in the Dual Alliance. The following from the Paris *Temps*, which sustains intimate relations with the French Foreign Office, has been widely quoted:

"Pessimistic reports continue to arrive concerning the relations of Japan and Russia in the Far East. These reports proceed from British or American sources. Russia is represented as fortifying Manchurian ports, and Japan is said to be ready to collect her fleet. The risk of war is pronounced imminent, and the whole Far East is involved. It is scarcely necessary to observe, in view of the recently published utterances of Lord Cranborne, son of Lord Salisbury, that these reports are much exaggerated. Lord Cranborne is the official mouthpiece of the British Government in the House of Commons. He has alluded to the Manchurian question in terms which show that it is not alarming the British Government. Now Great Britain is the ally of Japan. Great Britain has declared herself compelled to interfere in case two Powers make war upon Japan. Great Britain, therefore, has reasons for believing that this contingency will not become actual fact. There remains the contingency of a war between Russia and Japan alone. It is certain that the sentiments of the Japanese have become much more warlike in recent months. The memory of the humiliations sustained after the conclusion of the war with China have been but slowly effaced. The need of reserving in Korea a field of development becomes greater with the growth of the population of Japan. In the face of party impotence and compromise the need of a strictly national policy is strongly felt. The Emperor of Japan knows this. He devoted himself lately to bringing about a concentration of parliamentary forces, which will not probably have all the consequences hoped for, but which shows in what way the wind blows at Tokyo.

"Moreover, Japanese patriotism has become much more warlike since the proclamation of the alliance with Great Britain. For the first time, perhaps, the Japanese people seem to have lost their sense of political self-control which has served them so well heretofore. Because it had suddenly become the ally of the most exclusive of European monarchies, the Japanese nation thought the world had opened up to it. Like people who have attained position somewhat late, the Japanese took notoriety for fame and the shadow for the substance. Now the commercial interests of the United States happened to be involved in the same direction at the very moment that the political interests of Japan were drawn into a diplomatic dispute with Russia. The effervescence of national opinion in Japan thereupon became more active. When the United States to all appearances recently won its case, there was a twofold movement in Tokyo, one of deception and one of hope. The Japanese felt deceived because they were left alone face to face with Russia. They felt hope because they thought they would succeed by showing their teeth, as the United States had done. Thus the war fever arose and grew in Japan. But the Japanese do not lack practical wisdom. Japanese statesmen are too well advised to risk, unless they have to, a war in which they would find themselves unsupported before, during and after it, against an enemy like Russia. Even supposing that they could overcome or destroy the Russian fleet, what means have they to push their advantages on land? Modern and practical as may be the organization of their army, how could they strike a decisive blow throughout the colossal distances of eastern Asia? What would be their goal? What makes Russia hard to get at in the Far East is the fact that she has no center there. It must also be remembered that even before the struggle began the financial position of Japan would be seriously impaired.

"On the other hand, Russia, who is not disposed to go to war, will do all she can to avoid a rupture. She has so often succeeded in this that there need be no surprise if she succeeds again. As she does not seek to absorb Korea, and as she only seeks to prevent its absorption by Japan, her position is less difficult. It may be even predicted that Russia will go to the utmost in making concessions. Like a great many giants, she does not enjoy inwardly a very robust constitution. She has many precautions to adopt with regard to this, especially just now. An agreement, even unsatisfactory and temporary, would be better than a campaign. Nevertheless, notwithstanding its great desire for peace and its firm conviction that peace will not be disturbed, the Russian Government has been obliged to take precautions. General Kuropatkin's conference with other officials had no other purpose. The organization of the defense is now almost complete. But one of the safest guarantees of peace is the proclaimed neutrality of Japan's ally in addition to the peacemaking effort of the people who are at once the allies of Russia, the friends of Japan, and the friends of Japan's allies."

The commercial interests of Japan in Korea will sustain no damage, the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) assures the world. As regards Korea we are assured by the same authority that a settlement satisfactory to Japan is anticipated by Great Britain. As regards the United States, the Paris journal declares that Russia has seen to it that the promises made to Mr. Hay are not "rendered illusory," or so at least Russia herself declares. "It would, therefore, be prudent, before denouncing the bad faith of one or the other party in interest, to wait until we are faced with the actual facts."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

GREAT BRITAIN AND PROTECTION.—"England will go back to protection," writes an eminent German economist in the Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung*, "not merely constrained by the power of a single personality, but compelled by the logic of facts."

DE PLEHVE.—"M. de Plehve will never wash away the red stain that rests upon the Russian Government," declares the *Europeen* (Paris). "The more arbitrary his proceedings the more he will make the reign of Nicholas II. resemble that of the red Sultan."

CLERICALISM IN POLAND.—"The Ultramontanes of Prussia," says the London *Speaker*, "are bitterly resentful of the independent attitude adopted by the Poles at the recent general election, who instead of accepting the orthodox candidates of the center party, voted for representatives of their own nationality, and succeeded in wresting two seats, in face, moreover, of an episcopal thunderbolt launched by Cardinal Kopp of Breslau. These events have had a painful sequel. One of the newly elected Poles applied to his parish priest to consecrate his marriage, whereupon the matter was referred to the cardinal, who convened a meeting of the diocesan clerics, and as the result it was decided that the ceremony could not be performed unless the new member formally withdrew his censures on the political attitude of the clergy and humbly apologized for his offenses. This demand being refused, the Polish deputy has arranged to have his marriage celebrated in another part of Germany. The incident is chiefly noteworthy as disclosing the growing independence of the Polish element in the political arena."

A BRITISH VIEW OF LYNCHING.—"The few American papers, published in New York, Boston, or Chicago, from which quotations reach England, would suggest that the Americans are horrified at the crime of lynching and would take every means to prevent it." Thus the London *Saturday Review*. "But there is a press more widely distributed and more representative of sentiment and yet totally unknown outside America which suggests a very different interpretation of the public view of justice. In the Los Angeles *Times* of July 12, a tale sent out by the Associated Press is quoted containing a description, terribly precise and realistic, of the torture, culminating in murder and mutilation, of a negro criminal. Except for the headline—Fiendish Crime Horribly Avenged—there is no suggestion that the people were not justified in their brutality, nor hint that any punishment was to be inflicted; and the account may be taken as indicative of a sentiment, normal in many parts of the States where the black population is numerous. In many Southern places the people would rather see a black man lynched than not; and that is the whole matter."

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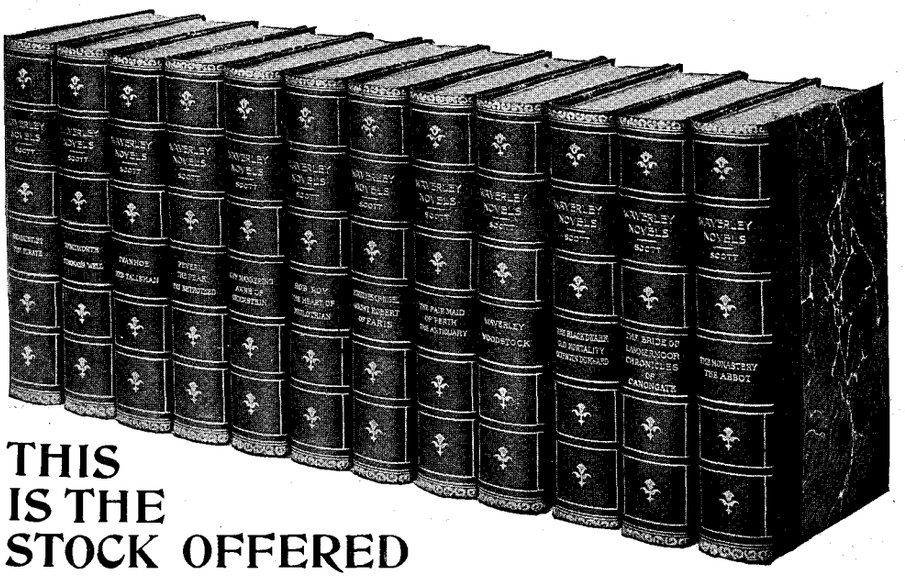

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Dear Madam:- June 19th, 1903.

We have received your interesting little sketch on "The Making of an Engineer," and will be pleased to accept it for publication in St. Nicholas.

A check for the contribution shall go to you soon.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"The Man in the Camlet Cloak."—Carlen Bateson. (The Saalfield Publishing Company, $1.50.)

"The New International Cyclopedia." Vol. xi. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)

"The Deeper Teachings of Life."—Hugh Macmillian. (Thomas Whittaker, $1.20 net.)

"The Independence of the South American Republics."—Fred L. Paxson. (Ferris & Leach, $2.)

"Babel and Bible."—Dr. Frederick Delitzsch. (The Open Court Publishing Company, $0.75 net.)

"The Exact Science of Health."—Robert Walter, M.D. (Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co.)

CURRENT POETRY.

The Immortality of Song.*

By EDWIN MARKHAM.

In his deep breast the kingly poet bears
  Eternity, the stir of mystic tides;
And so the thing he touches ever wears
  Some mark of the Eternal, and abides.

The kingdoms crumble and the banners go:
  More real than they is Richard's ghostly dream,
Iago's smile, the sigh of Romeo,
  Or that thin song of "Willow" by the stream.

There is no chart of Prospero's secret isle
  Where Ariel made a comrade of the bee;
Yet to some sun it will forever smile,
  And listen to the music of some sea.

Huron may waste and Andes bow with time,
  Yet that green Wood of Arden will stay fair,—
Still will Orlando weave his tender rime,
  And fill the forest with his sweet despair.

While empires sink to shadow and depart,
  Miranda, Juliet, Imogen, all pure
And folded in the memory of the heart,
  Live on in Song's eternity secure.

And that frail cloud that Shelley saw go by,—
  It will not crumble, it will never fade:
Now is it blown about a magic sky,
  And all hearts tremble to its flying shade.

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That skylark, soaring in the fields apart,
Passed through his soul, and now the whole world hears:
Now the glad bird that caroled to his heart
Scatters its silver music on the years.

As long as Chimborazo's summit keeps
Its ancient vigil in the lonely skies,
There will be violets where Shakespeare sleeps,
And leaves alive with light where Shelley lies.

—In August *Success*.

The Inevitable Word.

By MEREDITH NICHOLSON.

What finding sense, what instinct sure,
Informed the master sons of rime?
What magic made their words endure
Above the noise and dust of time?

Through stately speech and thrilling song
Their words inevitably leap,
As countless springs to one stream throng
And in communion onward sweep.

The bold for long may strive to match
The world's long-tested, singing lines,
And yet a careless tavern catch
Among their best unrivaled shines!

And scholars grave, with studious care,
O'erlook what untaught men have found
Beside the common thoroughfare
In harsh, untilled, forbidding ground.

Alert and strong the martial thought
In marching cadence wheels and climbs,
And hymns of faith, but crudely wrought,
Ring in the heart their deathless chimes.

And whether Chance appoint the way,
Or Skill direct and guide the pen,
The laurel's won if men shall say,
"Thought need not trace this path again!"

—In August *Bookman*.

PERSONALS.

Anecdotes of the New Pope.—When in the past Cardinal Sarto has been asked what he would do if made Pope, declares the New York *Evening Post*, he has replied: "I shall have white robes instead of red. That will be the only change. I shall remain the same Sarto as ever."

He seems to have been sincere in thinking that he would not be made Pope. Monsignor Stratimirovich, the Venetian prelate, accompanied him to Rome and up to the door of the conclave, and, in taking leave, expressed the hope that Cardinal Sarto would be made Pope. The cardinal replied, laughing: "No. No fear for me. Tell me the number of your telephone, and I will let you know who receives that honor." In all of the excitement of his first triumph he kept his word and went to the telephone personally, and called up the number, only to find that Monsignor Stratimirovich already knew the result of the balloting, and was on his way to the Vatican.

Sarto's position as Patriarch of Venice brought him from $2,000 to $2,400 a year, which did not go far, when he had paid the bills for all of his nu-

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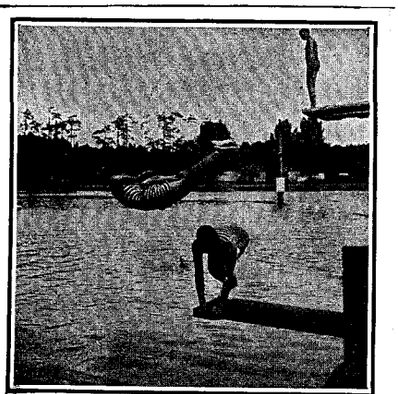

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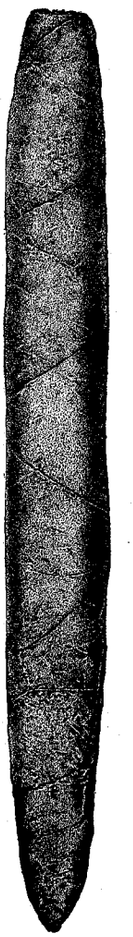

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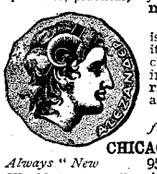

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merous charities. So when he was called suddenly to leave Venice, he often found himself without money. Once, when he had come to Rome, he was without a cent, and did not know where to turn. He was finally obliged to borrow $400 from a bank, and was in a perfect fever until the debt was paid.

Pius likes not only to walk but to climb. A few days before he left Venice for Rome he ascended Mount Grappa, 5,500 feet high. But his greatest enjoyment is music. He is a great friend and admirer of Lorenzo Perosi, the eminent director of the pontifical choir, who was formerly maestro at St. Mark's Venice. Perosi is chiefly indebted to him for his musical career.

Current Events.

Foreign.

THE BALKANS.

August 10.—The Macedonian committee at Belgrade issues a statement to the Powers that a general rising against Turkey has been determined upon.

August 11.—The Macedonian committee at Sofia announces that revolution has begun in the vilayets of Uskub and Adrianople.

August 13.—Bulgarian insurgents massacre inhabitants of the large Turkish village of Kenati.

August 15.—Russia orders war-ships from Black Sea to Turkish waters to enforce satisfaction for murder of her consul at Monastir.

August 16.—Bulgaria sends Powers a memorandum detailing outrages committed by Turkish Government in Macedonia in last three months.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

August 10.—Assailants of M. Combes are identified as anarchists by Italian Government.

The British House of Lords passes the Sugar bill, which was passed by the Commons August 6.

A hurricane visits Martinique, kills 81 persons and renders 5,000 homeless.

Two trains take fire in Paris tunnel and about one hundred passengers die from asphyxiation,

August 11.—The British Immigration Commission makes report advising legislation similar to immigrant laws of United States, and establishment of department of immigration.

An earthquake, centering about Mount Etna, affects Southern and Central Italy and adjacent islands.

The West Indian hurricane sweeps over Jamaica, killing fifty people and destroying $10,000,000 worth of property.

August 12.—The British Commons passes agreement with Cunard line over some opposition.

All save two of the amendments made by the Lords to Irish Land bill are accepted by the Commons.

King Edward leaves incognito for Marienbad on the Continent, to visit later Emperor Francis Joseph at Vienna.

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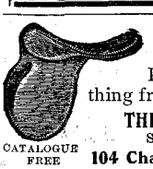

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There is hard fighting between Dutch troops and natives in Sumatra.

Y. Bosanquet, the British vice-consul sent to Kishineff to investigate massacre of Jews, reports riots were due to conspiracy or to antisemitic hatred fomented by newspapers.

Tolstoy's pamphlet, "Thou Shalt Not Kill" is suppressed as treasonable by German provincial court at Leipsic.

In the Humbert trial now in progress at Paris, Mme. Humbert's brothers are identified as the "American millionaires," Robert and Henry Crawford.

August 13.—The Irish Land bill is passed by both Houses of Parliament.

The Chilian Ministry resigns and important political changes are expected.

The Servian Cabinet resigns.

The Russian Government forms a vice-royalty of the Far East, inclusive of the Amur region and the Kang-Tung province, and places it under Vice-Admiral Alexieff.

Several million francs are reported found in the late Pope Leo's apartments.

The West India hurricane is central over Yucatan.

Domestic.

August 10.—Government crop report gives condition of corn as 78.7 against a ten-year average of 84.4, and estimates yield of winter wheat at 410,000,000 bushels.

The Quartermaster-General warns army officers not to bring Filipino and Japanese servants to the United States in excessive numbers.

Ten thousand striking textile workers return to work in Philadelphia.

August 11.—John Temple Graves, of Georgia, at Chautauqua Assembly, New York, defends lynching and the mob spirit.

W. S. Stone, of Ainsworth, Iowa, is elected Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

August 12.—The control of the Seaboard Air Line passes to the Rock Island interest, making largest railway system, in mileage, in the world.

August 13.—The President retires Colonel Robert Meade, of the Marine Corps, on his 62d birthday, at his present grade, for disrespectful letter sent by Meade to Navy Department.

August 15.—Officials in Indian Territory are charged with corruption in leasing of lands to companies of which they are members.

More post-office frauds come to light in money order division.

Joseph Pulitzer gives $2,000,000 to establish school of journalism in connection with Columbia University.

Carroll D. Wright is made umpire of Anthracite Coal Conciliation Board.

August 16.—Striking machinists attack non-union men in Wheeling, W. Va., and four men are wounded.

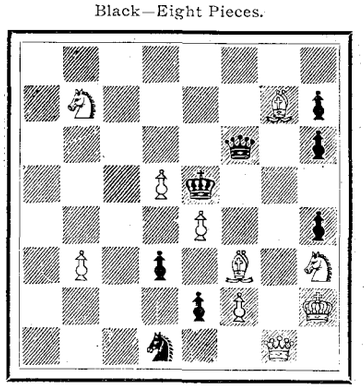
CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 855.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST by J. VAN DYK, HOLLAND.

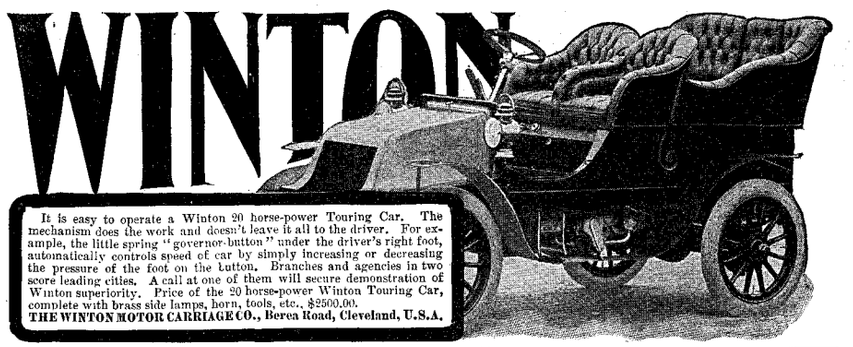
Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

8; 1 S 4 B p; 5 q 1 p; 3 P k 3; 4 P 2 p 1 P 1 p 1 B 1 S; 4 p P 1 K; 3 S 2 Q 1.

White mates in two moves.



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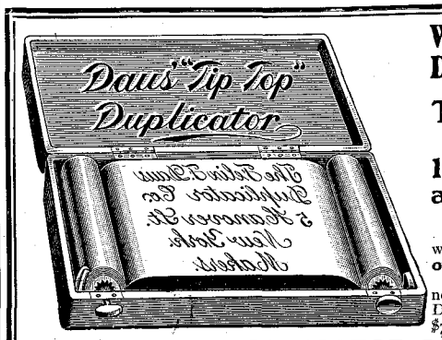

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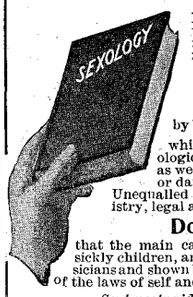

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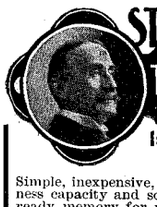

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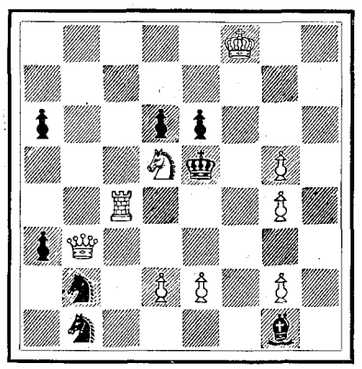
Problem 856.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST by

F. GAMAGE.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

5K2; 8; p2pp3; 3Sk1P1; 2R3P1; pQ6; 1S1PP1P1; 1S4b1.

White mates in three moves.

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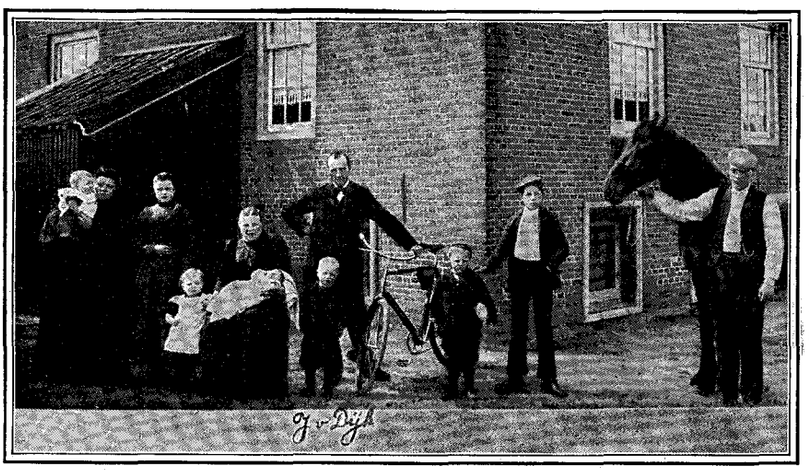

A Morphy Brilliant.

Judge McConnell, of New Orleans, is among the last living links between the Morphy and Pillsbury eras, and furnishes in his own person (for he is still very much in his prime) a guide to what Morphy could do. Following is a sample, the great Master giving the odds of a Knight. It must not be supposed that, at that time, the Judge was a raw beginner; on the contrary, he was a mature player, as his effort of counter-combination in game below, shows:

MORPHY. *White.*	MCCONNELL. *Black.*	MORPHY. *White.*	MCCONNELL. *Black.*
1 P—K 4 (a)	P—K 4	11 R—K sq	P—Q 4
2 K Kt—B 3	Q Kt—B 3	12 B—Kt 5	B—K Kt 5
3 B—B 4	B—B 4	13 QR—Bsq(e)	Q—Q 2
4 P—Q Kt 4	B x Kt P	14 Q—R 4 (f)	B x Kt
5 P—B 3	B—B 4	15 Q R x Kt	Castles QR(g)
6 Castles	Kt—B 3 (b)	16 P—K 6 (h)	P x P
7 P—Q 4	P x P	17 R x B	P—B 3
8 P x P	B—Kt 3	18 B x P	P x B
9 B—R 3 (c)	P—Q 3	19 Mate in two.	
10 P—K 5	Kt—K 5 (d)		

Comments by Reichhelm in The North American. Philadelphia.

(a) Remove White's Queen's Knight.

(b) P—Q 3 is safer. The student should pay particular attention to the manner of meeting the text-move.

(c) The key-move of the attack, preventing Castling.

(d) If P x P White moves Q—Kt 3.

(e) Intending R x Q Kt.

(f) Still threatening R x Q Kt.

(g) Throwing bouquets at himself. He says to himself: "If now, R x B, then Q—Kt 5 wins for Black!" But—

(h) Morphy plays it this way—the wind-up of a master.

J. Van Dÿk.

J. Van Dÿk, the composer of "Regina I," the First-Prize Two-er in THE LITERARY DIGEST Problem Tourney, is a farmer in Holland. Born in 1866, he learned to play Chess at the age of seventeen. His first problem was published in the *Tydschrift*, in 1897, and for several years he has been recognized as one of the greatest composers of 2-movers in the world. The celebrated problematist, Dr. G. Bonner Feast, in commenting on one of Van Dÿk's problems, says: "Excellent. I consider Van Dÿk one of the foremost composers of the present day." It gives us great pleasure to publish the two-er in this number, and to reproduce a photograph of Van Dÿk and his family sent to us from Holland.

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The old man shook his head.

"I'm something of a liar myself," he said, "and one is enough for a small family like mine."—*Tit-Bits.*

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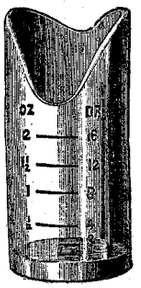

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